

THE
RUDIMENTS
OF
L A T I N
GRAMMAR 10

EXPLAIN'D.

*and corrected in order to a second Edition
if ever they be deemed worthy of it.*

— — — — — *Siquid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

LOVAIN:

Printed in the YEAR MDCCXXXVI.

THE

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

GRAMMAR



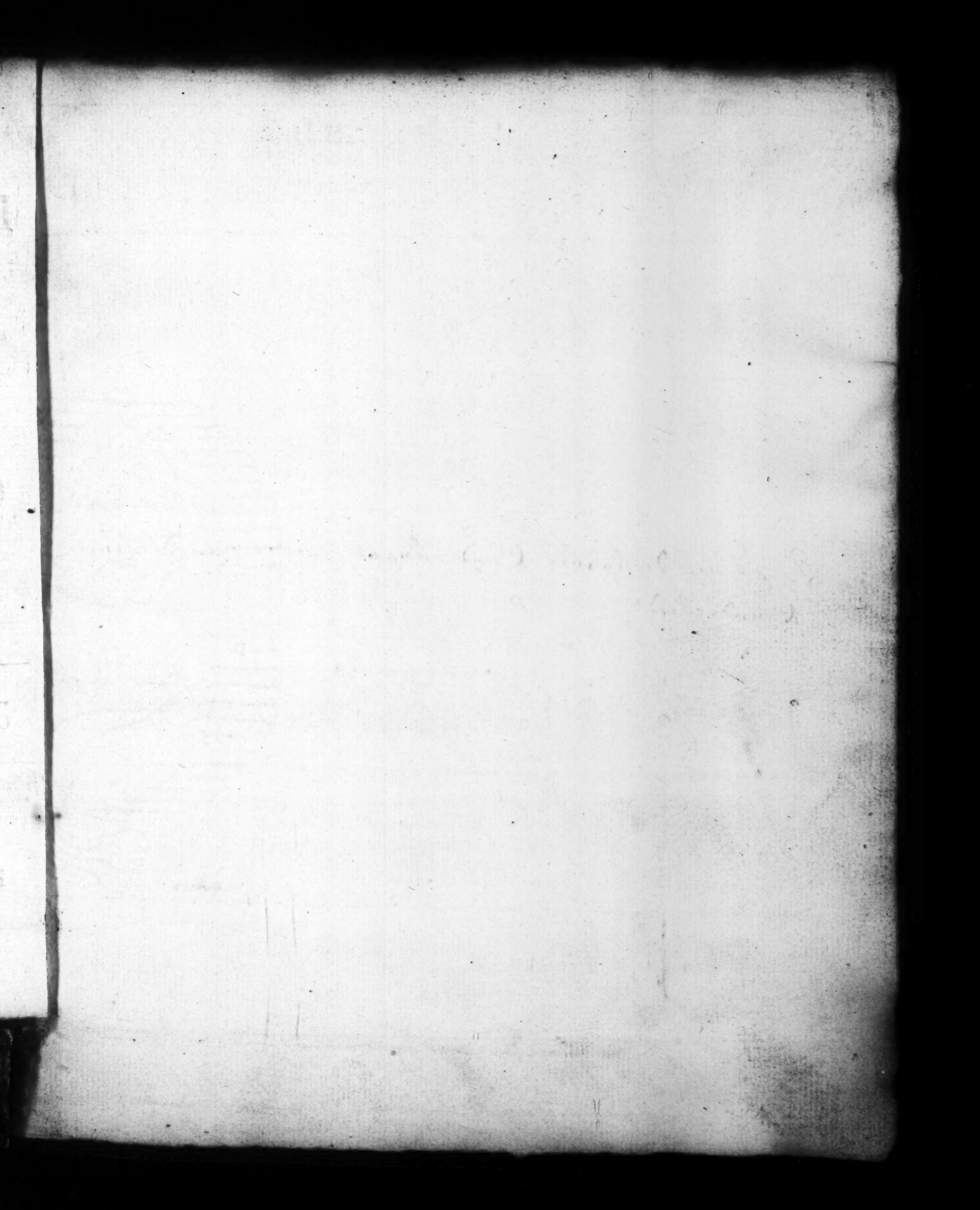
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LONDON

Printed by the Year MDCCCXXVI



Q. Is not Declinable & undclinable better than Declined
& undeclined?

/nature

THE
EIGHT PARTS
OF
LATIN SPEECH.

EVERY word of the Latin tongue is one of these eight following, which are therefore called parts of Latin speech:

NOUN, PRONOUN, VERB, PARTICIPLE,	{ declined ;	ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION, INTERJECTION,	{ undeclined.

A Noun is a part of speech which has cases, gender, and number, but no tenses: as *Deus*, God; *bonus*, good.

Of nouns some are substantives, some are adjectives.

A Noun substantive is a word, the English whereof can neither have this word *thing* added to it so as to make sense, nor requires any other word to be joined with it to shew its signification: as, *liber*, a book; *ars*, an art*.

A Noun adjective is a word, the English whereof can in good sense have this word *thing* added to it, and must agree with a substantive expressed or understood: as, *bonus*, good; *pulcher*, fair†.

* A substantive is the name of a thing, whether real or imaginary, having before it in English, a, an, or the.

† An Adjective expresses the quality or manner of a thing.

Urbs

A Noun substantive is either proper to the thing that it signifies: as, *Eduárdus*, Edward; *Londínium*, London; or else is common to more than one: as, *Homo*, a man; *Civitas*, a city.

NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

NOUNS generally have two numbers: the singular, and the plural.

The singular number speaks but of one: as, *lapis*, a stone.

The plural number speaks of more than one: as, *lápides*, stones*.

CASES OF NOUNS.

NOUNS are generally declined with six cases, singularly and plurally; the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative case comes before the verb, and answers to this question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *Magister docet*, the master teaches: *if you ask, who teaches? the answer is, the master.*

The genitive case is known by this sign *of*; and answers to this question, *whose?* or, *whereof?* as, *Doctrina magistri*, the learning of the master.

The dative case is known by this sign *to* †; and answers to this question, *to whom?* or, *to what?* as, *Do librum magistro*, I give a book to the master.

The accusative case follows the verb, and answers to this question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *Amo magistrum*, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, *O magister*, O master.

The ablative case is commonly joined with prepositions which require an ablative case after them: as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

* *Obf.* The English plural adds *s* to the singular; sometimes *n*, as *oxen*; sometimes changes the vowel, as *man*, *men*; *foot*, *feet*, &c.

† For is sometimes also a sign of the dative case; but both *to* and *for* are often understood.

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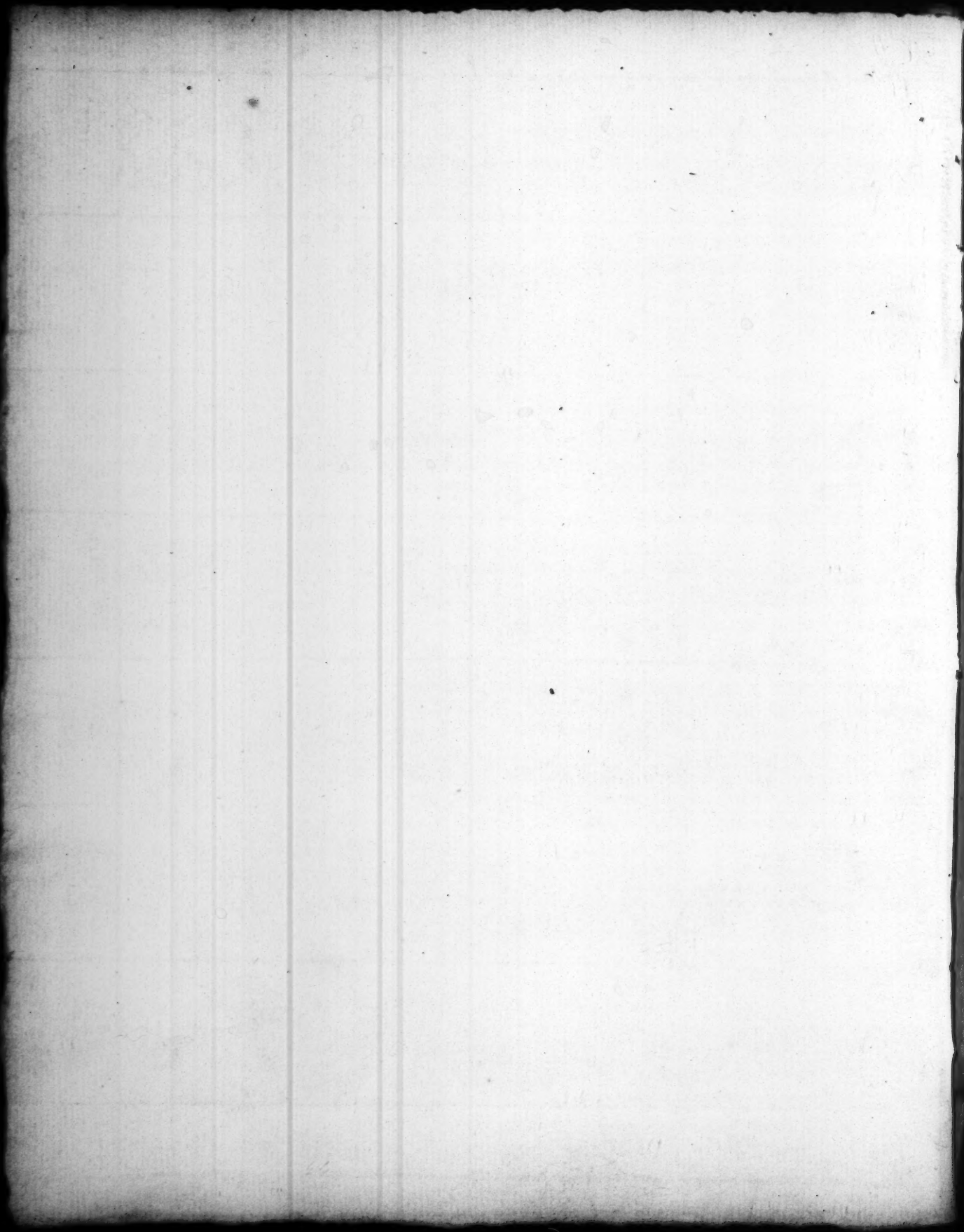
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ARTICLES.

ARTICLES are borrowed of the pronoun, and are thus declined*.

	Singulariter.			Pluraliter,		
	Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.	Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nominatîvo	<i>Hic,</i>	<i>hæc,</i>	<i>hoc,</i>	N. <i>Hi,</i>	<i>hæ,</i>	<i>hæc,</i>
Genitîvo	<i>Hujus,</i>	<i>hujus,</i>	<i>hujus,</i>	G. <i>Horum,</i>	<i>harum,</i>	<i>horum,</i>
Datîvo	<i>Huic,</i>	<i>huic,</i>	<i>huic,</i>	D. <i>His,</i>	<i>his,</i>	<i>his,</i>
Accusatîvo	<i>Hunc,</i>	<i>hanc,</i>	<i>hoc,</i>	A. <i>Hos,</i>	<i>has,</i>	<i>hæc,</i>
Vocatîvo	<i>cæter,</i>	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô</i>	V. <i>cæter,</i>	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô</i>
Ablatîvo	<i>Hoc,</i>	<i>hac,</i>	<i>hoc,</i>	A. <i>His,</i>	<i>his,</i>	<i>his.</i>

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

THERE are seven genders of nouns; the masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, the doubtful, and the epicene.

The masculine gender is declined with this article, *hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

The feminine gender is declined with this article, *hæc*: as, *hæc mulier*, a woman.

The neuter gender is declined with this article, *hoc*: as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

The common of two is declined with *hic* and *hæc*: as, *hic et hæc parens*, a parent, father or mother.

The common of three is declined with *hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc*: as, *hic, hæc, et hoc felix*, happy. /i

The doubtful gender is declined with *hic* or *hæc*: as, *hic vel hæc dies*, a day.

The epicene gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both sexes are signified: as, *hic passer*, a sparrow; *hæc aquila*, an eagle, both he and she.

* An article is only the note of a gender, without any signification of its own. And therefore the Latin tongue has properly no articles: for *hic vir* does not barely signify a man, but this man.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

THERE are five declensions*, or five several ways of declining nouns, distinguished chiefly by the genitive case †; as,

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Gen.	<i>æ.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>is.</i>	<i>ûs.</i>	<i>ei.</i>

The first Declension.

In the first declension the genitive and dative case singular end in *æ*, the accusative in *am*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *â*; the nominative plural in *æ*, the genitive in *ârum*, the dative in *is*, the accusative in *as*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *is*: as,

Singulariter.

N. <i>hæc</i>	Muf- <i>a</i> ,	<i>a song,</i>
G. <i>hujus</i>	Muf- <i>æ</i> ,	<i>of a song,</i>
D. <i>huic</i>	Muf- <i>æ</i> ,	<i>to a song,</i>
A. <i>hanc</i>	Muf- <i>am</i> ,	<i>a song,</i>
V. <i>ô</i>	Muf- <i>a</i> ,	<i>o song,</i>
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Muf- <i>â</i> ,	<i>from a song,</i>

Pluraliter.

N. <i>hæ</i>	Muf- <i>æ</i> ,	<i>songs,</i>
G. <i>harum</i>	Muf- <i>ârum</i> ,	<i>of songs,</i>
D. <i>his</i>	Muf- <i>is</i> ,	<i>to songs,</i>
A. <i>has</i>	Muf- <i>as</i> ,	<i>songs,</i>
V. <i>ô</i>	Muf- <i>æ</i> ,	<i>ô songs,</i>
A. <i>ab his</i>	Muf- <i>is</i> ,	<i>from songs.</i>

Hæc menf-*a*, *æ.* *Hic* poët-*a*, *æ.* *Hic* & *hæc* convîv-*a*, *æ.*

Obs. 1. *Filia*, a daughter, and *nata*, a daughter, with some others †, make the dative and ablative case plural in *is* or in *abus*.

Obs. 2. Also *dea* a goddess; *equa*, a mare; *mula*, a she-mule; and *libërta*, a freed woman; with these two adjectives of the feminine gender *ambæ*, both, and *duæ*, two, make the dative and ablative case plural in *abus* only ‡.

Obs. 3. There are also belonging to this declension many nouns ending in *as*, and *es* of the masculine gender, and in *e* of the feminine, which in the plural number keep the terminations of *mufa*, but in the singular are declined as follows:

* Declension is the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same: as, *mufæ*, *mufæ*, *mufæ*, &c. *the unchan-*

† As *anima*, *domina*, *famula*, *socia*, *serva*.

‡ Varro notwithstanding has *diis* & *equis*, instead of *deabus* & *equabus*.

and they are known by the ending of the genitive case singular: thus the genitive of the ~~first~~ ^{First} declension ends in e, the Second in i, the Third in is, the Fourth in us, the Fifth in ei.

/(if they have any)

Changeable letters of a word are called Radical, the changeable Semite.

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

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Singulariter.		Singulariter		Singulariter.	
Nom.	<i>hic</i> Thom-as,	N.	<i>hic</i> Anchís-es,	N.	<i>hæc</i> Múfic-e,
Gen.	Thom-æ,	G.	Anchíff-æ,	G.	Múfic-es,
Dat.	Thom-æ,	D.	Anchís-æ,	D.	Múfic-e,
Acc.	Thom-am,	A.	Anchís-en,	A.	Múfic-en,
	<i>et</i> Thom-an,				
Voc.	ô Thom-a,	V.	ô Anchís-e,	V.	ô Múfic-e,
Abl.	Thom-â,	A.	Anchís-e.	A.	Múfic-e.

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The second Declension.

In the second declension the genitive case singular ends in *i*, the dative in *o*, the accusative in *um*, the vocative for the most part like the nominative, the ablative in *o*; the nominative plural in *i*, the genitive in *orum*, the dative in *is*, the accusative in *os*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *is* as,

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
N.	<i>hic</i> Magístr-er,	N.	<i>hi</i> Magístr-i,
G.	<i>hujus</i> Magístr-i,	G.	<i>horum</i> Magístr-orum,
D.	<i>huic</i> Magístr-o,	D.	<i>his</i> Magístr-is,
A.	<i>hunc</i> Magístr-um,	A.	<i>hos</i> Magístr-os,
V.	ô Magístr-er,	V.	ô Magístr-i,
A.	<i>ab hoc</i> Magístr-o,	A.	<i>ab his</i> Magístr-is.

Hic lib-er, *hic* pu-er, puer-i. *Hic* vir, *vir-i*

1 lib-r-i.

Obs. 1. When the nominative ends in *us*, the vocative shall end in *e*: as Nom. *dómin*; Voc. ô *dómin*. Except *Deus*, God, that makes ô *Deus*; and *fili*, a son, that makes ô *fili*; and *géni*, a genius, that makes ô *geni*. Moreover *Deus* in the Nom. and Voc. plural makes *dii*, seldom *dei*: and in the Dat. and Abl. *dii*s, seldom *deis*.

1-us 1-e
1-us
1-us

Obs. 2. When the nominative ends in *ius*, if it be the proper name of a man; the vocative shall end in *i*: as, Nom. *Geórg-ius*, Voc. ô *Geórg*.

1 singular
1-i

Obs. 3. These nouns following make their vocative singular in *e*, or in *us*; *agnus*, a lamb; *pópulus* a people; *chorus*, a choir; *flúvius* a river.

Obs. 4. All nouns of the neuter gender, of what declension

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

soever they be, have the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative alike in both numbers; and in the plural number they end all in *a*: as,

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
N.	<i>hoc</i> Regn-um,	N.	<i>hec</i> Regn-a,
G.	<i>hujus</i> Regn-i,	G.	<i>horum</i> Regn-órum,
D.	<i>huic</i> Regn-o,	D.	<i>his</i> Regn-is,
A.	<i>hoc</i> Regn-um,	A.	<i>hec</i> Regn-a,
V.	<i>ô</i> Regn-um,	V.	<i>ô</i> Regn-a,
A.	<i>ab hoc</i> Regn-o,	A.	<i>ab his</i> Regn-is.

Hoc dampn-um, *i*. *Hoc* mal-um, *i*. *Hoc* verb-um, *i*.

Obs: Except *ambo*, both; and *duo*, two; which make the neuter gender in *o*, and are thus declined:

Pluraliter,				
Nom.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both</i> ,
Gen.	Amb-órum,	amb-árum,	amb-órum,	<i>of both</i> ,
Dat.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	<i>to both</i> ,
Acc.	Amb-os,	amb-as,	amb-o,	<i>both</i> ,
Voc.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both</i> ,
Abl.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	<i>with both</i> .

Duo is declined after the same manner: *as*, *du-o*, *du-e*,

du-o &c.

The third declension.

In the third declension the genitive singular ends in *is*; the dative in *i*; the accusative in *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both; the vocative like the nominative; the ablative in *e*, *i*, and sometimes in both: the nominative plural in *es*; the genitive in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*; the dative in *ibus*; the accusative in *es*; the vocative like the nominative; the ablative in *ibus*: as,

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
N.	<i>hic</i> Lapis,	N.	<i>hi</i> Lápid-es,
G.	<i>hujus</i> Lápid-is,	G.	<i>horum</i> Lápid-um,
D.	<i>huic</i> Lápid-i,	D.	<i>his</i> Lápid-ibus,
A.	<i>hunc</i> Lápid-em,	A.	<i>hos</i> Lápid-es,
V.	<i>ô</i> Lapis,	V.	<i>ô</i> Lápid-es,
A.	<i>ab hoc</i> Lápid-e,	A.	<i>ab his</i> Lápid-ibus.

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

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N. <i>hoc</i>	Opus,	N. <i>hæc</i>	óper-a,
G. <i>hujus</i>	óper-is,	G. <i>horum</i>	óper-um,
D. <i>huic</i>	óper-i,	D. <i>his</i>	Opér-ibus,
A. <i>hoc</i>	Opus,	A. <i>hæc</i>	óper-a,
V. <i>ô</i>	Opus,	V. <i>ô</i>	óper-a,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	óper-e,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Opér-ibus.

N. <i>hic</i>	} Parent-s,	
& <i>hæc</i>		
G. <i>hujus</i>	Parént-is,	
D. <i>huic</i>	Parént-i,	
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Parént-em,	
& <i>hanc</i>		
V. <i>ô</i>	Parent-s,	
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	} Parént-e,	
& <i>hæc</i>		

N. <i>hi</i>	} Parént-es,	/2
& <i>hæ</i>		
G. <i>horum</i>	} Parént-um,	
& <i>harum</i>		
D. <i>his</i>	Parént-ibus,	
A. <i>hos</i>	} Parént-es,	/2
& <i>has</i>		
V. <i>ô</i>	Parént-es,	
A. <i>ab his</i>	Parént-ibus.	

Hic pan-is, is. *Hic* pat-er, patr-is. *Hæc* virt-us, virtút-is. *Hoc* cap-ut, capit-is. *Hoc* calc-ar, calcár-is. *Hoc* anim-al, animál-is. *Hoc* cubíl-e, is. *Hic* vel *hæc* bub-o, bubo-nis.

Singulariter,	Nom. <i>hæc</i>	Vis,
	Gen. <i>hujus</i>	Vis *,
	Dat. <i>caret</i> ,	
	Acc. <i>hanc</i>	Vim,
	Voc. <i>ô</i>	Vis,
	Abl. <i>ab hac</i>	Vi,

Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>hæ</i>	Vires,
	Gen. <i>harum</i>	Vírium,
	Dat. <i>his</i>	Víribus,
	Acc. <i>has</i>	Vires,
	Voc. <i>ô</i>	Vires,
	Abl. <i>ab his</i>	Víribus.

RULES for the accusative and ablative sing. and for the nominative and genitive plural of the third declension.

I. **T**HE accusative singular of the third declension ends regularly in *em*, and the ablative in *e*: as, Acc. *lápide-m*, Abl. *lápide*. Yet there are some words that make *im* in the accusative, and others that make both *em* and *im*, which are chiefly to be learnt by use.

/only /2

* This genitive is not much in use.

II. Nouns

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II. Nouns that have *im* only in the Acc. *

/als. /n Neuters ending in *al*, *ar*, and *e*†; } make *i* ~~only~~ in */only* */2*
/also /t The names of months in *is* and *er*; } the ablative case
 And adjectives that end in *e* in the neuter } singular.

/- /- /- /- As *hæc fitis*; Acc. *fitim*; Abl. *fiti*. *Hoc mare*, Abl. *mari*.
/- /- /- /- *Hic Aprilis*, Abl. *Aprilis*. *Hic & hæc tristis*, Abl. *triste*;
/- /- Abl. *tristi*.

/singular */-* *Obs.* Adjectives that do not end in *e* in the neuter gender, may have both *e* and *i* in the ablative†: as, *hic, hæc, & hoc felix* happy; Abl. *felice* or *felici*. Except *dives*, rich; *pauper*, poor; and *sospes*, safe; which have only *e*; and *memor*, mindful, which has only *i*.

/- /- /- III. When the ablative singular ends only in *e*, the Nom. Acc. and Voc. plural neuter gender shall end in *a*, and the genitive in *um*: as Abl. *opere*; Pl. Nom. *opera*. Gen. *operum*. So Abl. *lapide*. Gen. *lapidum*.

/- /- But when the ablative singular ends only in *i*, or both in *e* and *i*, the Nom. Acc. and Voc. plural neuter gender make *ia*, and the genitive *ium*: as, *hoc mare*. Abl. *mari*; N. *mária*, G. *márium*. *Tristis*, Abl. *tristi*; N. *trístia*, G. *trístium*; *Felix* Abl. *felice*, or *felici*; N. *felícia*, G. *felícium*. Except *hic hæc & hoc vetus*, old, G. *véteris*, which makes *véteria*, *véterum*: and nouns of the comparative degree, as *durior* harder, which makes *durióra*, *duriórum* **.

/- /- *Obs.* Moreover these adjectives *dives* rich; *pauper*, poor; *sospes*, safe; *vigil*, watchful; *inops*, needy; *memor* mindful; *supplex*, suppliant; *dégener*, degenerating; *hebes*, dull; *puber*, ripe of age; *celer*, swift; *compos*, partaker of; and words ending in *fex* and *ceps*; which for the most part want the neuter gender of the Nom. Acc. and Voc. plural, in the genitive make only *um*.

* Araris has Arare, tho' it has *im* in the accusative.

† Jubar, par, nectar, and hepar make their ablative in *e*.

‡ Par adjective makes *i*; its compounds both *e* and *i*.

** Plus, the comparative of multus, makes ~~the~~ plurals and plurals in the nominative, and plurum in the genitive.

Obs. 2.

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

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Obs. 2. Nouns of ~~two~~ syllable ending with two consonants, as *pars*, a part ;
 Nouns ending in *s*, which do not increase in the Gen. singular ; as, *nubes*, Gen. *nubis*, a cloud * ;
 Also nouns ending in *us*, as, *serpens* † ;

have *ium* in the genitive plural †.

/one /a
/Allo /n

The fourth declension.

In the fourth declension the genitive case singular ends in *ûs*, the dative in *ui*, the accusative in *um*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *u* ; the nominative plural in *us*, the genitive in *uum*, the dative in *ibus*, the accusative in *us*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *ibus* : as,

Singulariter.
 N. *hic* Grad-us,
 G. *hujus* Grad-ûs,
 D. *huic* Grád-ui,
 A. *hunc* Grad-um,
 V. *ô* Grad-us,
 A. *ab hoc* Grad-u.

Pluraliter.
 N. *hi* Grad-us,
 G. *horum* Grád-uum,
 D. *his* Grád-ibus,
 A. *hos* Grad-us,
 V. *ô* Grad-us,
 A. *ab his* Grád-ibus.

Hic fruct-us, ûs. *Hæc* man-us, ûs. *Hæc* portic-us, ûs.

There are also belonging to this declension certain nouns ending in *u* of the neuter gender, as, *cornu*, a horn ; which in the singular number keep the same termination throughout all cases ; but in the plural number are thus declined :

Nom. <i>hæc</i> Córnu-ua,	Acc. <i>hæc</i> Córnu-ua,
Gen. <i>horum</i> Córnu-uum,	Voc. <i>ô</i> Córnu-ua,
Dat. <i>his</i> Córnu-ibus,	Abl. <i>ab his</i> Córnu-ibus *.

* *Vates*, *juvenis*, *canis*, *panis*, *frigilis* and *volucris* make *um*.

† *Paréns* makes *parentum*. *Bos* makes *boum* ; Dat. *bobus*, or, *bubus*.

‡ There are besides these several other nouns of this declension, that make *ium* in the genitive plural, contrary to the general rule, concerning which see *Alvar. Instit. Gram.*

* *Genu* and *veru* together with *portus-us*, and *quæstus-us*, make both *ibus* and *ubus*. *Arcus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *specus*, *tribus*, ~~atque~~, make *ubus* only. *Neuv. Method. p. 169.*

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

Singulariter,	N. <i>hec</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
	G. <i>hujus</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
		& <i>Domus at home,</i>
	D. <i>huic</i>	<i>Dómi,</i>
	A. <i>hanc</i>	<i>Domum,</i>
	V. <i>ô</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
	A. <i>ab hac</i>	<i>Domo.</i>

Pluraliter,	N. <i>he</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
	G. <i>harum</i>	{ <i>Domórum,</i> & <i>Dómum,</i>
	D. <i>his</i>	<i>Domibus,</i>
	A. <i>has</i>	{ <i>Domos,</i> & <i>Domus,</i>
	V. <i>ô</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
	A. <i>ab his</i>	<i>Dómibus.</i>

The fifth declension.

In the fifth declension the genitive and dative case singular end in *ei**, the accusative in *em*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *e*; the nominative plural in *es*, the genitive in *erum*, the dative in *ebus*, the accusative in *es*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *ebus*: as,

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>hec</i>	<i>R-es,</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus</i>	<i>R-ei,</i>
	Dat. <i>huic</i>	<i>R-ei,</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc</i>	<i>R-em,</i>
	Voc. <i>ô</i>	<i>R-es,</i>
	Abl. <i>ab hac</i>	<i>R-e.</i>

Pluraliter.	N. <i>he</i>	<i>R-es,</i>
	G. <i>harum</i>	<i>R-erum,</i>
	D. <i>his</i>	<i>R-ebus,</i>
	A. <i>has</i>	<i>R-es,</i>
	V. <i>ô</i>	<i>R-es,</i>
	A. <i>ab his</i>	<i>R-ebus.</i>

Hec aci-es, ei. Hec facies, ei.

Obs. All nouns of this declension except *dies*, a day; and *meridies*, midday, are of the feminine gender; and most of them, except *dies* and *res*, want the genitive, dative, and ablative plural.

THE DECLINING OF ADJECTIVES.

like a substantive
ad **A** NOUN-^{adjectives} adjective of three terminations is declined after the first and second declension of substantives, *as, thus,*

* *Fides, faith, in the gen. and dative singular is founded fid-ēi.*

Singula-

All nouns adjective have in the nominative either
3 endings, or 2 endings, or 1 ending: so that there are
three ways of declining them.

A NOUN / two endings

1 like a substantive of

The eight parts of Latin speech.

13

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Bon-us,	bon-a,	bon-um	N. Boni,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
G. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-i,	G. Bon-órū,	bon-árū,	bon-órū
D. Bon-o,	bon-æ,	bon-o,	D. Bon-is,	bon-is,	bon-is,
A. Bon-um,	bon-am,	bon-um	A. Bon-os,	bon-as,	bon-a,
V. Bon-e,	bon-a,	bon-um	V. Boni,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
A. Bon-o,	bon-â,	bon-o,	A. Bon-is,	bon-is,	bon-is.

Tard-us, a, um. Nig-er, nigr-a, um. Satur, a, um.

Obs. These adjectives following with their compounds make their genitive in *ius*, and their dative in *i*; and in all other cases are declined like *bonus*: except that the six last want the vocative case:

1. *Unus*, one;
2. *Totus*, the whole;
3. *Solus*, alone;
4. *Ullus*, any;
5. *Nullus*, none;
6. *Uter*, whether of the two.
7. *Neuter*, neither;
8. *Alter*, the other;
9. *Alius*, another*.

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
N.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Un-us,	un-a,	un-um,	N. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
G. Un-ius,	un-ius,	un-ius,	G. Un-órū,	un-árū,	un-órū,
D. Un-i,	un-i,	un-i,	D. Un-is,	un-is,	un-is,
A. Un-um,	un-am,	un-um,	A. Un-os,	un-as,	un-a,
V. Un-e,	un-a,	un-um,	V. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
A. Un-o,	un-â,	un-o,	A. Un-is,	un-is,	un-is†.

Unus, one, hath seldom the plural number, but when it is joined with a word that wants the singular number: as, *unæ litteræ*, one letter or epistle; *unamœnia*, one wall.

A noun adjective of ~~three~~ articles is declined after the third declension of substantives; as, *tristis*, sad; *felix*, happy. *Unus*,

* *Alius*, alia, aliud, not *álium*. *Alter* in the genitive case singular is founded *altérius*.

† Numerals are expressed by these great letters, I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000. The greater numeral, when a lesser stands before it, abates itself; as IV, 4. XL, 40.

Singu-

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Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
1-et N. hic et hæc Trist-is, [^] hoc trist-e,	N. hi et hæ Trist-es, [^] hæc trist-ia,
G. hujus Trist-is,	G. horum harum et horum
D. huic Trist-i,	Trist-ium,
A. hunc et hanc Trist-em, et	D. his Trist-ibus,
hoc trist-e,	A. hos et has Trist-es, et
V. ô Trist-is, et ô trist-e,	hæc trist-ia,
A. ab hoc hac et hoc Trist-i,	V. ô Trist-es, et ô trist-ia,
	A. ab his Trist-ibus *.

Obf. In like manner is declined hic Ac-er, hæc Ac-ris, hoc Ac-re. Gen. hujus Ac-ris, &c.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
1-et N. hic hæc et hoc Felix,	N. hi et hæ Felices, [^] hæc felíc-ia,
G. hujus Felíc-is,	G. horum harum et horum
D. huic Felíc-i,	Felíc-ium,
A. hunc et hanc Felíc-em, et	D. his Felíc-ibus,
hoc felix,	A. hos et has Felíc-es, et
V. ô Felix,	hæc felíc-ia,
1-i A. ab hoc hac et hoc Felíc-e	V. ô Felíc-es, et ô felíc-ia,
vel felíc-i,	A. ab his Felíc-ibus.

Cap-ax, capác-is. Ingen-s, ingént-is. Sol-ens, solért-is. Vet-us, veter-is.

The comparative in or is thus declined :

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
1-o N. hic et hæc Dúri-or, et hoc	N. hi et hæ Duri-óres, et hæc
dúri-us,	duri-óra,
G. hujus Duri-óris,	G. horum harum et horum
D. huic Duri-óri,	Duri-órum.
A. hunc et hanc Duri-órem	D. his Duri-óribus,
et hoc dúri-us,	A. hos et has Duri-óres, et
V. ô Dúri-or et ô dúri-us,	hæc duri-óra,
A. ab hoc hac et hoc Duri-óre	V. ô Duri-óres et ô duri-óra,
vel duri-óri,	A. ab his Duri-óribus.

* In this and all words declined with three articles, those cases which have but one termination expressed, end alike in all genders.

Tres,

/et

< The comparative in or is thus declined:

Singulariter

N. hic et ~~huc~~ Durior,

et hoc Durius &c as in page 14.

Celer, Celeris, Celer-e, is;

Levis, et lev-e, is; Meli-or et meli-us, oris.

A **NOUN** Adjective of one ending is declined also & like a substantive of the third Declension, thus:

Singulariter

N. hic hoc et hoc Felix &c as in page 14.

Then let Tres tria come in as in p 15.

1881

partus, hble;

...

...

Tres, three, is thus declined :

Pl.N. Tres G. Trium D. Tribus Acc. Tres V. Tres A. Tribus.
Tria Tria Tria

Obs. Quatuor, four; quinque, five, &c. as far as centum, an hundred, are undeclined, that is, are used alike in all cases. But ducenti, 200, trecenti, 300, &c. as far as mille 1000; are declined like boni, æ, a, &c. So bini, terni, &c.

/two, /three,

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES*.

THERE are three degrees of comparison; the positive degree, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive sets down the signification of an adjective absolutely, that is, without increase, or decrease as, *durus*, hard; *parvus*, little.

The comparative either raises or diminishes the signification of its positive: as, *durus*, hard, *durius*, harder, or more hard; *minor*, less. And it is formed from the first case of its positive that ends in *i*, by adding thereunto *or* and *us*: as,

Of *duri*, *hic* & *hæc duri-or*, & *hoc duri-us* } Gen. *oris*.
Of *dulci*, *hic* & *hæc dolci-or*, & *hoc dolci-us* }

The superlative places the signification of its positive in the highest or lowest degree: as, *durissimus*, hardest, most or very hard; *minimus*, least. And it is formed from the first case of its positive that ends in *i*, by adding thereunto *s* and *simus*: as,

Of *duri*, *duri-ssimus-a-um*, } declined like *bonus*.
Of *dulci*, *dulci-ssimus-a-um*, }

Obs. 1. From these general rules are excepted these that follow:

* Comparison signifies the comparing qualities of things. Only those adjectives may form comparison, which in good sense admit before them the particles more, most or very. The comparative adds *r*, or *er* to the positive: as, fine, finer; kind, kinder. The superlative adds *st* or *est* to the positive: as, fine, finest; kind, kindest. Except these four positives, good, bad, little, much, which are irregularly compared. Both in English & Latin.

Bonus,

Positive		Comp.		Superl.	
Bonus,	good;	melior,	better;	optimus,	best.
Malus,	bad;	pejor,	worse;	peſſimus,	worſt.
Magnus,	great;	major,	greater;	maximus,	greateſt.
Parvus,	little;	minor,	leſs;	minimus,	leaſt.
Multus,	} much;	—		plurimus,	} moſt.
Multa,		—		plurima,	
Multum,		plus*,	more;	plurimum,	

Obſ. 2. When the poſitive ends in *er*, the comparative is regular; but the ſuperlative is formed from the nominative caſe, by adding *rimus* after it: as, Comp. Superl.

Pulcher-chra-chrum. G. *Pulchri.* *Pulchri-or,* *Pulcher-rimus.*

Obſ. 3. Alſo theſe adjectives ending in *lis* are regular in the comparative, but make the ſuperlative by changing *is* into *limus*,

Humil-is, *humil-limus.* *Gracil-is,* *gracil-limus.*

Simil-is, *ſimil-limus.* *Agil-is,* *agil-limus.*

Facil-is, *facil-limus.* *Docil-is,* *docil-limus*†.

Other adjectives ending in *lis* are regular: as, *utilis*, uſeful; *utiliſſimus*, very uſeful.

Obſ. 4. Adjectives in *us* compounded of *dico*, *facio*, *volo*, *loquor*, change *us* into *entior*, and *entiſſimus*: as, *benévol-us*, *benévol-entior*, *benévol-entiſſimus*.

Obſ. 5. When a vowel comes before *us*, the compariſon is made by *magis*, more, and *maximè* moſt: as, *Pius*, godly; *magis pius*, more godly; *maximè pius*, moſt godly.†

~~*Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus*†~~

So *arduus*, *igneus*, *impius*, *ſtrénuus*, &c.

* Plus gen. pluris, has neither the maſculine nor feminine gender ſing. but is declined with the three genders in the plural: as, *hi* & *hæ* plures, & *hæc* plura, as plura: G. plurium, &c.

† The compounds of *facilis*, and *ſimilis*, as *difficilis*, *diſſimilis*, &c. are compared after the ſame manner. *Imbecillis* has both *imbecillimus* & *imbeciliſſimus* in the ſuperlative. *Agillimus* and *docillimus* are without claſſical authority. *Gracillimus* is found in *Suetonius*.

‡ *Piſſimus*, tho' rejected by *Cicero Philipp.* 13. is found in good authors that have flouriſhed ſince his time; and alſo *pienſiſſimus* in ancient inſcriptions. *Aſſiduus* and *ſtrénuus* are ſometimes compared by the general rules: *aſſiduior*, *aſſiduiſſimus*, &c. Obſ. *Valde*, *perquam*, *admodum*, are uſed inſtead of *maximè*.

1 By adding rimus to the Nominative ^{Singular:} at,

> All other adjectives ending in lis are regular both in the comparative & superlative: as, utilis, useful; utilior, ^{or, utilis} more useful; utilissimus, ~~very~~ very useful.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<u>apidus</u>	<u>magis apidus</u>	<u>maxime apidus</u>

Jones self

Q. Is not derived from more modern than derived of?

Q

OF A PRONOUN.

A PRONOUN is a part of speech called so because it supplies the place of a noun.

There are sixteen pronouns:

ego, I;	hic, this;	noſter, ours;
tu, thou;	is, he or that;	veſter, yours;
sui, of himſelf;	meus, mine;	noſtras, of our country;
ille, he or that;	tuus, thine;	veſtras, of your country;
ipſe, himſelf;	ſuus, his;	qui, who, or what *;
iſte, that, he or that;		

all Cap.
-talo
p

Whereof four only have the vocative caſe: *tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras.*

Theſe eight pronouns, *ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, and is,* are called *primitives*; becauſe they are not derived of others. And they are alſo called *demonſtratives*, becauſe they ſhew and point out particularly ſuch a perſon or thing.

This pronoun *qui* chiefly is called a *relative*, becauſe it relates to ſomething that was ſpoken of before.

Theſe ſeven, *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, and veſtras,* are called *derivatives*; becauſe they are derived of their primitives, *mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri,* the genitive caſes of *ego, tu, &c.*

/ & ſui. +

DECLENSIONS OF PRONOUNS.

There are four declenſions of pronouns.

Theſe three, *ego, tu, ſui,* are of the firſt declenſion, and are thus declined:

Singulariter,	N. Ego, I,	Pluraliter,	N. Nos, we,
	G. Mei, of me,		G. Noſtr-um vel i, of us,
	D. Mihi, to me,		D. Nobis, to us,
	A. Me, me,		A. Nos, us,
	V. caret,		V. caret,
	A. a Me, by me,		A. a Nobis, by us.

* To theſe Voſſius adds, *quis, cujus, and cujus-a-um,* called interrogatives, becauſe they aſk a queſtion: *quis* is alſo called an indefinite, viz. when it is neither uſed in a queſtion, nor in a particular, but general ſenſe.

which are
/

+ *meus* is derived of *mei*, *tuus* of *tui*, *ſuus* of *ſui*,
noſter & *noſtras* of *noſtri*, *veſter* & *veſtras* of *veſtri*.

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Singulariter,	N. Tu,	thou or you,	Pluraliter,	N. Vos,	ye,
	G. Tui,	of thee,		G. Vestr-um vel i,	of you,
	D. Tibi,	to thee,		D. Vobis,	to you,
	A. Te,	thee,		A. Vos,	you,
	V. o Tu,	o thou,		V. o Vos,	o ye,
	A. a Te,	by thee,		A. a Vobis,	by you,

Singulariter and Pluraliter,

Nominativo	caret,	
Genitivo	Sui,	of himself * ; or themselves,
Dativo	Sibi,	to himself ; or themselves,
Accusativo	Se,	himself ; or themselves,
Vocativo	caret,	
Ablativo	a Se,	by himself ; or themselves.

These six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui*, are of the second declension, and are thus declined :

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ist-e,	ist-a,	ist-ud,	N. Ist-i,	ist-æ,	ist-a,
G. Ist-ius,	ist-ius,	ist-ius,	G. Ist-orum,	ist-arum,	ist-orum
D. Ist-i,	ist-i,	ist-i,	D. Ist-is,	ist-is,	ist-is,
A. Ist-um,	ist-am,	ist-ud,	A. Ist-os,	ist-as,	ist-a,
V. caret,			V. caret,		
A. Ist-o,	ist-â,	ist-o,	A. Ist-is,	ist-is,	ist-is.

Obs. Ille, illa, illud is declined like *iste* ; and also *ipse*, except that in the neuter gender of the nominative and accusative case singular *ipse* makes *ipsum*.

Nominativo, *hic, hæc, hoc* ; Genitivo, *hujus* ; Dativo, *huic*, &c. as before, p. 5.

* Himself, or itself *Obs. Ego, tu, sui*, are pronouns substantive, of the same gender with the person or thing, which they respect ; and all the rest are pronouns adjective, whereof *meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*, with the adjective *cujus*, are called possessives, because they denote possession.

† Sometimes *illuc* and *isthuc* are used in the neuter sing. for *istud* and *illud*.

Singu-

you,
you,
p,
p,
you.

ond

I.

rum

ex-

tive

uic,

same

nouns

ajus,

ngn-

| Gen. plur. eorundem, earundem, eorundem.

and the same is to be said of quis, when it follows si & ne.

see Vopius.

Siquis & nequis are declined ^{like aliquis;} ~~after of same manner~~

	Singulariter,		Pluraliter,
Nom.	Is, ea, id,	N.	Ii, eæ, ea,
Gen.	Ejus, ejus, ejus,	G.	Eórum, eárum, eórum,
Dat.	Ei, ei, ei,	D.	Iis vel eis,
Acc.	Eum, eam, id,	A.	Eos, eas, ea,
Voc.	caret,	V.	caret,
Abl.	Eo, eâ, eo,	A.	Iis vel eis.

Idem, the compound of *is* is thus declined:

Sing. Nom. *Idem, eadem, idem.* Acc. *eundem, eandem, idem.* Put *dem* to all the other cases of *is*.

	Singulariter,		Pluraliter,
Nom.	Qui, quæ, quod,	N.	Qui, quæ, quæ,
Gen.	Cujus, cujus, cujus,	G.	Quorum, quarum, quorum,
Dat.	Cui, cui, cui,	D.	Quibus vel queis,
Acc.	Quem, quam, quod,	A.	Quos, quas, quæ,
Voc.	caret, (qui*)	V.	caret,
Abl.	Quo, quâ, quo vel	A.	Quibus vel queis†.

Obs. In like manner is *quis, quæ, quid*, declined, and also its compound *aliquis*; except that in the feminine of the Nom. singular, and in the neuter of the Nom. plural, *aliquis* ends in *a*: ~~*siquis* and *noquis* are declined after the same manner.~~

Obs. *Quid* and *aliquid* are always substantives of the neuter gender.

Quisquis a compound of *quis* is thus declined:

Nom.	{ Quisquis, Quidquid, or Quicquid,	Acc.	{ Quidquid, or Quicquid,	Abl.	{ Quoquo, Quâquâ, Quoquo.
------	------------------------------------------	------	--------------------------------	------	---------------------------------

These five *meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester* * are of the third declension, and are declined like nouns adjective of three terminations; but *meus* in the vocative case makes *mi, mea, meum*.

* *Qui* in the ablative singular is of all genders.

† The dative and ablative case plural of *is* and *qui* are the same in all genders.

† Put *ecquis, ecquæ* or *ecqua, ecquod* or *ecquid*. The other compounds of *quis* where *quis* begins the word; as, *quisque, quisnam, &c.* are thus declined: *quisque, quæque, quodque* or *quidque* Gen. *cujusque, &c.* The interrogative *cujus* is hardly found but with these endings, *a, am, um*.

* *Nos-ter, tra, trum. Ves-ter, tra, trum.*

~~Nostras and vestras are of the fourth declension, and are thus declined, as also cujus*.~~

Singulariter,

N. ~~hic, haec, et hoc~~ Nostras †,G. ~~hujus~~ Nostrat-is,D. ~~huic~~ Nostrat-i,A. ~~hunc & hanc~~ Nostrat-em,

& hoc nostras,

V. ô Nostras,

A. ab hoc, hac, et hoc Nostrat-e,

vel nostrat-i,

Pluraliter,

N. ~~hi et haec~~ Nostrat-es, et

haec nostrat-ia,

G. ~~horum, harum, et horum~~

Nostrat-ium,

D. ~~his~~ Nostrat-ibus,A. ~~hos et has~~ Nostrat-es, et

haec nostrat-ia,

V. ô Nostrat-es, & nostrat-ia,

A. ab his Nostrat-ibus.

A PRONOUN has three PERSONS.

The first person speaks of himself: as, *ego*, I, *nos*, we, or us.

The second person is spoken to: as, *tu*, thou, or you; *vos*, ye. And of this person is also every vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, *ille*, he, *illi*, they.

Obs. All substantives, except *ego*, *nos*, *tu* and *vos*, are of the third person, unless they are joined in construction to one of these four. Hence in this sentence, *Ego rex Angliae decerno*, I king of England decree, the word *rex* is of the first person, because it is joined in construction with *ego* †.

OF A VERB.

A VERB is a part of speech declined with mood and tense, and signifies the *doing* of something, as, *Amo*, I love; or *suffering*; as, *Amor*, I am loved; or *being*; as, *Sum*, I am*.

* *Nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujas*, are called gentiles; because they properly signify a relation to countries or nations, to sects or factions. *Cujas* asks the question, *nostras* and *vestras* answer it.

† The termination *ate* is scarce any where to be found; whereas we read *iter Arpinas*, Cic. & *bellum Capenas*, Liv. See *Alvar. Rudim.* p. 17.

‡ As to adjectives, whether they be nouns, pronouns, or participles, they are not strictly speaking of any person, but may be joined to substantives of all persons.

* A Verb is a word that asserts something of the noun, or subject of discourse.

Of

Nostras, *vestras & cujas, are of the fourth declension,
and are thus declined:

| Nostrat-es

| Nostrat-es

sampled word in some cases

Such verbs

/ becomes — —

/ becomes — —

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~~Of verbs~~ such as have different persons, are called personals: as, *Ego amo* I love; *Tu amas*, thou lovest. /,

And such, as have no persons but the third singular, are called impersonals: as, *deceat*, it becomes, *oportet*, it behoves.

Of verbs personal there are five kinds; active, passive, neuter, deponent, and common.

A verb active ends in *o*, and signifies *to do*; as, *Amo*, I love: and by adding *r* to it, it ~~may be~~ a passive; as, *Amor*.

A verb passive ends in *or*, and signifies *to suffer*; as, *Amor*, I am loved: and by putting away *r* it ~~may be~~ an active; as, *Amo*.

A verb neuter ends in *o*, or *m*, and cannot take *r* to make it a passive: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am: and yet in signification is sometimes active; as, *Curro*, I run: and sometimes passive; as, *Aegrotō*, I am sick *. /o'

A verb deponent ends in *r*, like a passive; and yet in signification is either active; as, *Loquor verbum*, I speak a word: or neuter; as, *Glōrior*, I boast †.

A verb common ends in *r*, and yet in signification is both active and passive: as, *aspērnor te*, I slight thee; *aspērnor abs te*, I am slighted by thee. /e'

MOODS.

THERE are four moods †, the indicative, the imperative, the subjunctive and the infinitive.

The indicative is used in *declaring* that something is, does, or suffers: as, *cæno*, I sup.

The imperative is used in *bidding* or *praying*: as, *cæna*, sup thou.

The subjunctive generally depends on another verb in the sentence, and is for the most part governed by some conjun-

* *Aegrotō* (and the like) is called a neuter passive.

† A Verb deponent, tho' declined like a passive, has both the gerunds and participles of an active; and also the first supine, rarely the second.

‡ A mood is the manner of a verb's affirming or signifying.

ction standing before it: as, *volo ut venies*, my-will is that you sup*.

The infinitive has neither number nor person belonging to it, and *to* most commonly comes before it: as, *venire*, to sup.

GERUNDS.

THERE are moreover belonging to verbs certain words called gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*; which have both an active and passive signification: as, *amandi*, of loving, or, of being loved; *amando*, in loving, or, in being loved; *amandum*, to love, or, to be loved †.

SUPINES.

THERE also belong to verbs two supines.

One ends in *um*, which is called the first supine, and has the signification of the verb active: as, *eo amatum*, I go to love. walk.

The other ends in *u*, which is called the latter supine, and has for the most part the signification passive: as, *difficilis amatu*, hard to be loved.

TENSES.

THERE are five tenses or times; the present tense, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense.

The present tense signifies the action or suffering at this present time: as, *scribo*, I write, or *do* write; *verberor*, I am beaten †.

* Yet the subjunctive is often used absolutely and independently like the indicative. When it follows an adverb of wishing, it is called the optative; when it may be expounded by may, can, might, would, should, could or ought, it is called the potential.

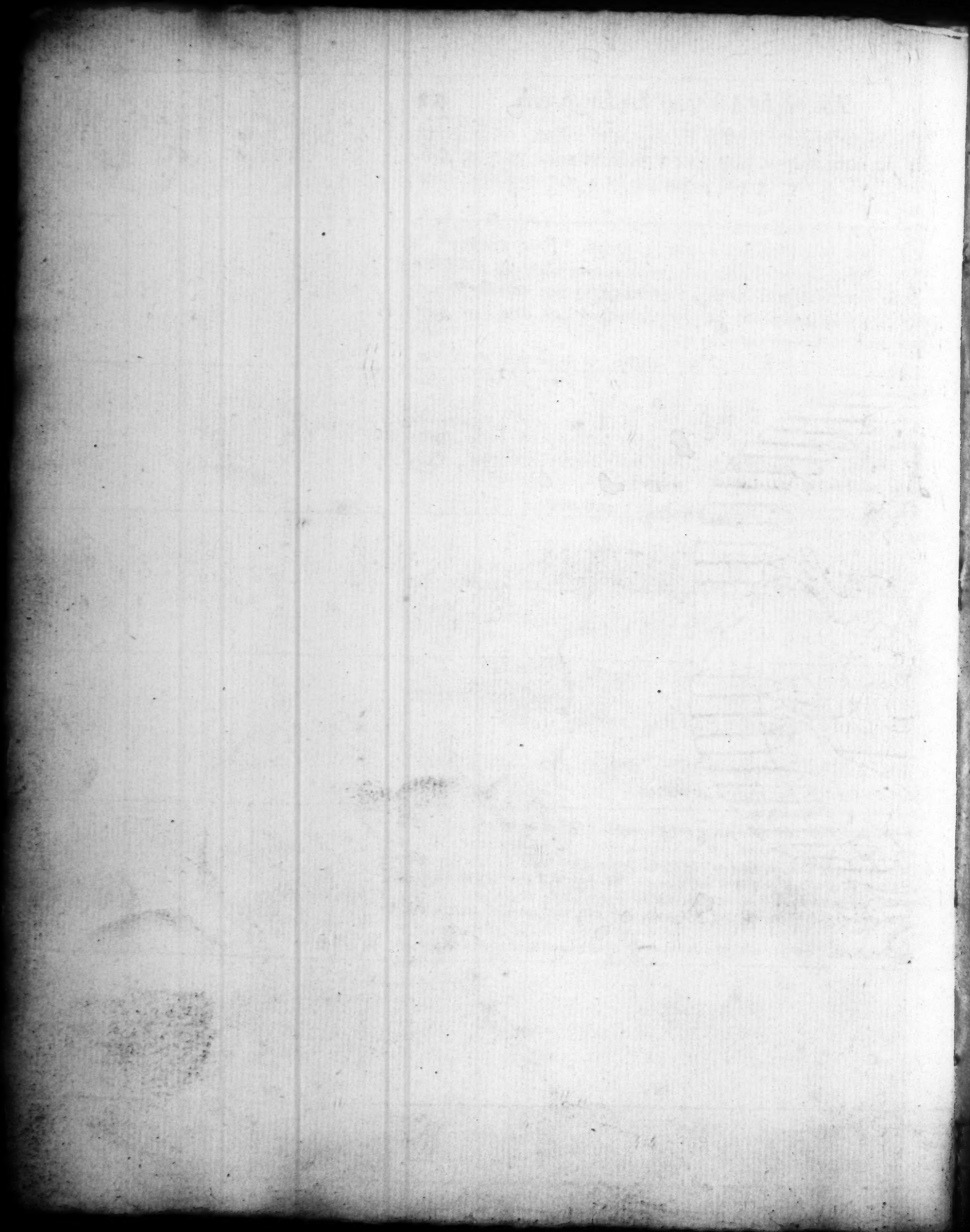
† The active signification is most usual.

‡ When *do*, *did*, also *have*, *hast*, *hath* or *has*, *had*, *hadst*, *have* no verb following them in the same clause, they are not signs, but verbs themselves: and then *have*, *hast*, *hath* or *has*, are to be rendered by the present tense of *habeo*: *had*, *hadst*, by the preterfect: and *had had*, by the preterpluperfect tense subjunctive mood.

The

deambulatum,

φ



The eight parts of Latin speech. 23

The preterimperfect tense signifies the action, or suffering past, but unfinished at *that time* which we speak of: as, *scribēbam*, I *did* write, or was writing [*when your messenger came to me*] but had not done it.]

The preterperfect tense signifies the action, or suffering past and finished, with this sign *have*: as, *scripsi*, I *have* writ*.

The preterpluperfect tense signifies the action, or suffering to have been finished, before another thing that was done and past, with this sign *had*: as, *scripseram*, I *had* writ [*an hour before your messenger came to me.*]

The future tense signifies the action, or suffering to come, with this sign *shall*, or *will*: as, *scribam*, I *shall* or *will* write.

PERSONS.

THERE are also in verbs three persons in both numbers: as, *Singulariter*, *Ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest; *ille amat*, he loveth, or loves.

Pluraliter, *nos amāmus*, we love: *vos amātis*, ye love; *illi amant*, they love.

CONJUGATIONS.

VERBS have four conjugations †, which are known after this manner:

The first conjugation has *ā* long before
re: as, *amāre*†.

The second conjugation has *ē* long before
re: as, *docēre*.

The third conjugation has *ē* short before
re: as, *legere*.

The fourth conjugation hath *i* long before
re: ~~as, audire~~ as, *audire*.

of the present
tense.

* The English preterperfect tenses are often made by *d*, or *ed* in the end: as, I loved, I fainted, sometimes by *t*, or *n*, or by a change of vowels. Obf. All the tenses make the sign of the verb in the second person sing. to end in *t*, after thou: as, thou dost, didst, &c. except shalt, wilt. The present makes the third person sing. end in *th*, or *s*; but ~~some are made in use~~.

† A conjugation is the ordering of a verb with its tenses, moods, numbers and persons.

‡ Except *do*, *to give*, and its compounds of the first conjugation, *where a*

in are is short

B 4

Verbs

/as, loveth or
loves: but
the latter
seems the
most in use

Verbs in O of the four conjugations are formed after these examples.

A M-O, am-as, *amāv-i*, ~~amāre~~, ~~amāndi~~, ~~amānde~~, } to love.
~~amān-dum~~; amāt-um, amāt-u; am-ans, ama-
 tū-rus:
 Doc-eo, doc-es, *dōcu-i*, ~~docere~~, ~~docēn-di~~, ~~docēn-~~ } to teach.
~~do~~, ~~docēn-dum~~, doct-um, doct-u; doc-ens, de-
~~cturus~~:
~~leg-o~~, leg-is, *leg-i*, ~~lēgere~~, ~~legēn-di~~, ~~legēn-do~~, ~~lē-~~ } to read.
~~gēn-dum~~; *lēct-um*, lēct-u; leg-ens, lēctū-rus:
 Aud-io, aud-is, *audīv-i*, ~~audire~~, ~~audiēn-di~~, ~~audi-~~ } to hear.
~~ēn-do~~, ~~audiēn-dum~~, audīt-um, audīt-u; audi-ens,
 auditū-rus†.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative mood.

	Singular,			Plural,		
	I love, thou lovest, he loveth,			we love, ye love, they love,		
	or	or	or	or	or	or
	do love; dost love; doth love;			do love; do love; do love.		
Present tense,	Am-o,	as,	at,	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
	Doc-eo,	es,	et,	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
	Leg-o,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	unt.
	Aud-io,	is,	it,	īmus,	ītis,	iunt.
I loved or did love.						
Preter- imperf- fect tense.	Am-ābam,	ābas,	ābat,	abamus,	abātis,	ābant.
	Doc-ēbam,	ēbas,	ēbat,	ebāmus,	ebātis,	ēbant.
	Leg-ēbam,	ēbas,	ēbat,	ebāmus,	ebātis,	ēbant.
	Aud-iēbam,	iēbas,	iēbat,	iebāmus,	iebātis,	iebant.

† The words printed in *italic* are such whose formation can't be known to children by this Introduction; but being first given them, they will easily conjugate any regular verbs in o by the following examples, wherein the endings of each tense throughout the several moods stand divided by a hyphen (-) from the first part of the word which they belong to, and are thereby known to be the proper endings of that tense. Thus, for example, I know o to be the proper ending of am-o, eo of doc-eo, &c.

I loved,

12

1 am-áre; am-ánde, am-ándo, am-ándum;

doc-êre; doc-endi, ^{doc-endi} ~~doc-endi~~, ^{doc-endum} ~~doc-endum~~;

1 до стѣ-рус.

1 leg-o / leg-ere; leg-é-ndi, leg-é-ndo, leg-é-ndum;

aud-irē; aud-iēndi, aud-iēndo, aud-iēndum;

The eight parts of Latin speech.

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I loved, or have loved.

	Singular,		Plural,
Preter-perfect tense,	Amáv-i, Dócu-i, Leg-i, Audív-i,	{	isti *, it, imus, ístis, érunt [vel ére.

I had loved.

Preter-pluperfect tense,	Amáv-eram, Docú-eram, Lég-eram, Audív-eram,	{	eras, erat, erámus, erátis, erant.
--------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------

I shall, or will love.

Future tense.	Am-ábo, Doc-ébo, Leg-am, Aúd-iam,	{	ábis, ábit, ábimus, ábitis, ábunt. ébis, ébit, ébimus, ébitis, ébunt. es, et, émus, étis, ent. ies, iet, iémus, iétis, ient.
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Imperative mood.

	<i>Love thou;</i>	<i>Let him love;</i>	<i>Let us love;</i>	<i>Love ye;</i>	<i>Let them love.</i>
<i>Present tense I.</i>	{	Am-	a, et, } áto; áto; }	Pl.	{ áte, ent, atôte; ánto.
		Doc-	e, eat, } éto, éto; }	eámus;	{ éte, eant, etôte; énto.
		Lég-	e, at, } ito; ito; }	ámus;	{ ite, ant, itôte; únto.
		Aud-	i, iat, } ito; ito; }	iámus;	{ íte, iant, itôte; iúnto †.

* Also amâsti, amâstis, amârunt, for amavisti, amavistis, amavérunt: the like in the other tenses formed from the preterperfect. So audisti, for audivisti; audiit, for audivit; audieram for audiveram, &c.

† The termination unto is seldom used but in the Latins. The imperative wants the first person singular. The persons amet, amemus, ament, are borrowed from the present tense subjunctive mood, and so in the other conjugations. Dico, facio, duco make dic, fac, duc, instead of dice, face, duce: But the compounds of facio, which change a into i, are regular: as, pèrfice, cónfice, &c. from pèrficio, cónficio, &c.

Subjun-

Subjunctive mood.

Singular,

Plural,

When I love.

Present tense. cum,	1	Am-em,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
		Dóc-eam,	cas,	eat,	eámus,	eátis,	eant.
		Lég-am,	as,	at,	ámus,	átis,	ant.
		Aúd-iam,	ias,	iat,	iámus,	iátis,	iant.

When I loved, or did live.

Preter- imperf. tense. cum,	1	Am-árem,	áres,	áret,	arémus,	arétis,	arent.
		Doc-érem,	éres,	éret,	erémus,	erétis,	erent.
		Lég-erem,	eres,	eret,	erémus,	erétis,	erent.
		Aud-írem,	íres,	íret,	irémus,	irétis,	írent.

When I have loved.

Preter- perfect tense. cum,	2	Amáv-erim,	eris, erit, érimus, éritis, erint.				
		Docú-erim,					
		Lég-erim,					
		Audív-erim,					

When I had loved,

Preter- pluperf. tense. cum,	2	Amav-íffem,	íffes, íffet, íffémus, íffétis, íffent.				
		Docu-íffem,					
		Lég-íffem,					
		Audiv-íffem,					

When I shall love, or shall have loved.

Future tense. cum,	2	Amáv-ero,	eris, erit, érimus, éritis, erint.				
		Docú-ero,					
		Lég-ero,					
		Audív-ero,					

Infinitive mood, &c.

Present and pro- terimp. tense.	1	Am-áre,	to love.
		Doc-ére,	to teach.
		Lég-ere,	to read.
		Aud-íre,	to hear.

Preterp.

Am-āndi .
doc-ēndi
leg-ēndi
Ind-iēndi

The eight parts of Latin speech.

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Preterp. and preterplup. tense. 2 { Amav-isse, Docu-isse, Leg-isse, Audiv-isse, } to have { loved. taught. read. heard.

Future tense. 3 { Amat-urum esse,* Doct-urum esse, Lect-urum esse, Audit-urum esse, } to { love teach read hear } hereafter.

Gerunds. 1 { Amán-di, of loving; do, in loving; dum, to love. Docén-di, of teaching; do, in teaching; dum, to teach. Legén-di, of reading; do, in reading; dum, to read. Audién-di, of bearing; do, in bearing; dum, to hear.

Supines, { Amát-um, to love; u, to be loved. Doct-um, to teach; u, to be taught. Lect-um, to read; u, to be read. Audit-um, to hear; u, to be heard.

Participle of the pres. tense. 1 { Am-ans, loving. Doc-ens, teaching. Leg-ens, reading. Audi-ens, bearing.

/ Aud-iens

Participle of the future in rus. 3 { Amat-urus, to love, or about to love. Doct-urus, to teach, or about to teach. Lect-urus, to read, or about to read. Audit-urus, to hear, or about to hear.

Note that all tenses marked with this figure { 1 are formed from the present tense. 2 are formed from the preterperfect. 3 are formed from the first supine. } Indicative

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: to be †.

Indicative mood.

Singular, Plural, Present tense. { I am, thou art, he is, we are, ye are, they are, Sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt.

* Or, amaturum fuisse, that he should, or would have loved.

† This verb sum is called a verb substantive. Its compounds are declined after the same manner; but pro-sum, where a vowel follows pro, takes [d]: as, prodes, prodest. Preter-

The eight parts of Latin speech.

	Singular,	Plural,
Preter-imperf. tense.	I was, thou wast, he was,	we were, ye were, they were,
	Eram, eras, erat,	erámus, erátis, erant.

I have been.

Preter-perfect tense.	Fui, fuísti, fuit,	fúimus, fuístis, fuérunt
		[vel fuére.

I had been.

Preter-pluperf. tense.	Fúeram, fúeras, fúerat.	fuerámus, fuerátis, fuerant.
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I shall, or will be.

Future tense.	Ero, eris, erit,	érimus, éritis, erunt.
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Imperative mood.

	Be thou;	let him be;	let us be;	Be ye;	let them be.
Present tense.	Sis, es, esto;	sit, esto;	simus; esto;	fitis, este, estóte;	sint, sunt.

Subjunctive mood.

Present tense. cum,	When I am.	Sim, sis, sit,	simus. fitis, sint.
Preter-imperf. tense. cum,	When I was.	Essem, esses, esset,	essemus, essétis, essent.
Preter-perfect tense. cum,	When I have been.	Fúerim, fúeris, fúerit,	fúerimus, fuérítis, fúerint.

Preter-

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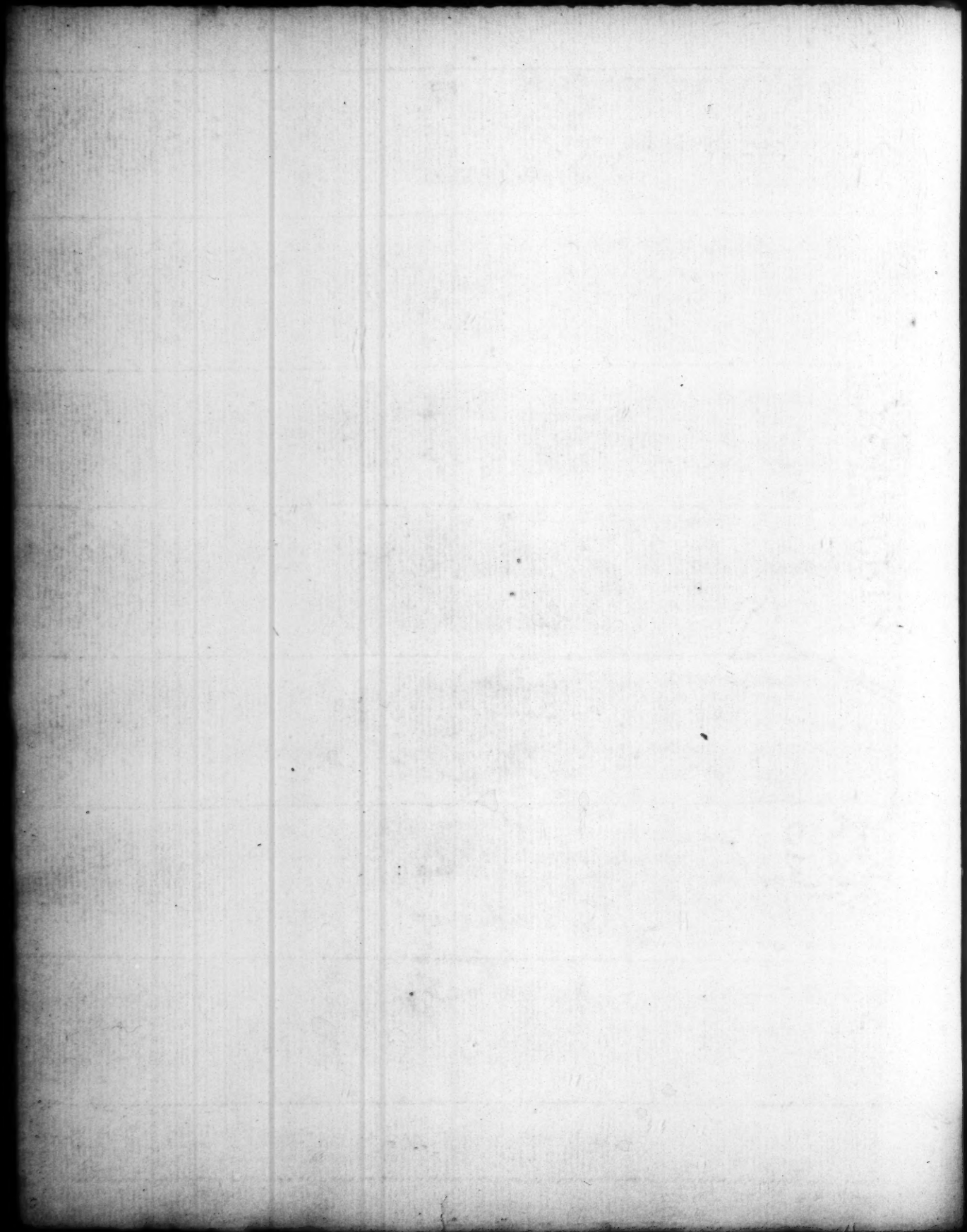
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The eight parts of Latin speech.

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	Singular,	Plural,
Preter-pluperf. tense. cum,	When I had been,	
	Fuiſſem, fuiſſes, fuiſſet, fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.	

When I ſhall be, or ſhall have been.

Future tense. cum,	Fúero, fúeris, fúerit, fuérimus, fuéritis, fuérint.
-----------------------	-------------------------------------------------------

Infinitive mood, &c.

Present and preterimp. tense.	}	Esſe, to be.
-------------------------------	---	--------------

Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.	}	Fuiſſe, to have been.
-------------------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Future tense. Fore *, vel futúrum eſſe, to be hereafter.

Participle of the future in rus,	}	Futúrus, about to be.
----------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Verbs in OR of the four conjugations are declined after theſe examples.

Am-or, am-áris vel am-áre, amátus ſum vel fui, am-ári; amátus, amándus: } to be loved.

Doc-eor, doc-éris vel doc-ére, doct-us ſum vel fui, doe-éri; doct-us, docén-dus: } to be taught.

Leg-or, leg-éris vel lég-ére, lect-us ſum vel fui, leg-i; lect-us, legén-dus: } to be read.

Aud-ier, aud-íris vel aud-íre †, audítus ſum vel fui, aud-íri; audít-us, audiéndus ‡: } to be heard.

* For the ſame reaſon, that fore is placed here, forem, fores, foret | Pl. forent ſhould be joined with eſſem.

† The termination ris is more commonly uſed, than re.

‡ The words printed in Italic, like theſe of the verbs in o, are neceſſary to be firſt known, in order to imitate the following examples.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative mood.

Singular,

Plural,

I am loved.

Pres. tense	1	Am-or,*	Am-aris vel áre,	átur,	ámur, ámini, ántur.
		Doc-cor,	éris vel ére,	étur,	émur, émini, éntur.
		Lég-or,	eris vel ere,	itur,	imur, ímini, úntur.
		Aud-ior,	iris vel íre,	itur,	ímur, ímini, iúntur.

I was loved.

Preterimp.	1	Am-ábar,	abáris vel abáre,	abátur,	abámur, abámini, abántur.
		Doc-ébar,	ebáris vel ebáre,	ebátur,	ebámur, ebámini, ebántur.
		Lég-ébar,	ebáris vel ebáre,	ebátur,	ebámur, ebámini, ebántur.
		Aud-íebar,	iebáris vel iebáre,	iebátur,	iebámur, iebámini, iebántur.

I have been loved.

Preterper.	3	Amát-us†	fum, us es, us est,	i sumus, i estis, i sunt,
		Doct-us	vel vel vel	vel vel fuerunt
		Lect-us	fui; fuisti; fuit;	fúimus; fuistis; vel fuere
		Audit-us		

I had been loved.

Preterpla.	3	Amát-us	eram, us eras, us erat,	i erámus, i erátis, i erant,
		Doct-us	vel vel vel	vel vel vel
		Lect-us	fúeram, fúeras; fúerat;	fuerámus; fuerátis; fuerant
		Audit-us		

I shall, or will be loved.

Fut. tense	1	Am-ábor	áberis vel ábere,	ábitur,	ábimur, abímini, abúntur.
		Doc-ébor,	éberis vel ébere,	ébitur,	ébimur, ebímini, ebúntur.
		Lég-ar,	éris vel ére,	étur,	émur, émini, éntur.
		Aud-iar	íeris vel iére,	íetur,	iémur, iémini, iéntur.

† Amatus in this, and the other tenses where it occurs, is an adjective; and must agree in gender, as well as in number and person, with the nominative case to the verb. The same is to be said of doctus, lectus, and auditus.

* The gerunds, & participle of *ip* present tense, Imperative
of a verb deponent are formed from the termination
of this tense: as from Auxili-or come auxiliandi,
-do, -dum, & auxili-ans.

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Present tense.

Pres. tense. 2

Pres. tense.

Pres. tense.

Pres. tense.

Pres. tense.

Pres. tense.

Pres. tense.

Pres. tense.

The eight parts of Latin speech.

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Imperative mood.

	Be thou loved;	let him be loved;	let us be loved;	be ye loved;	let them be loved;
Present tense.	Am-are,	étur,	Plur. émur;	ámini,	éntur,
	átor;	átor;	émur;	áminor;	ántor.
	Doc-ére,	eátur,	eámur;	émini,	eántur,
	étor;	étor;		éminor;	éntor.
1	Lég-ere,	átur,	ámur;	ímini,	ántur,
	itor;	itor;		íminor;	úntor.
Aud-	íre,	iátur,	iámur;	ímini,	iántur,
	ítor;	ítor;		íminor;	iúntor*.

Subjunctive mood.

	Singular,	Plural,
cum,	When I am loved.	
Pres. tense.	Am-er, éris vel ére,	étur, émur, émini, éntur.
	Dóc-eat, eáris vel eáre,	eátur, eámur, eámini, eántur.
	Lég-ar, áris vel áre,	átur, ámur, ámini, ántur.
	Aud-iar, aris vel iáre,	iátur, iámur, iámini, iántur.

iáris

When I was loved.

Preterimp.	Am-árer, aréris vel arére,	arétur, arémur, arémini, aréntur.
	Doc-érer, eréris vel erére,	erétur, erémur, erémini, eréntur.
	Lég-erer, eréris vel erére,	erétur, erémur, erémini, eréntur.
	Aud-írer, iréris vel irére,	irétur, irémur, irémini, iréntur.

When I have been loved.

Preterperf.	Amát-us	sim, us sis, us sit,	i simus, i sitis, i sint,
	Doct-us	vel vel vel	vel vel vel
	Lect-us	fúerim, fúeris, fúerit;	fúerimus, fúeritis, fúerint.
	Audít-us		

When I had been loved.

Preterplup.	Amát-us	essém, us esses, us esset,	i essémus, i essétis, i essént,
	Doct-us	vel vel vel	vel vel vel
	Lect-us	fúissém, fúissés, fúisset;	fúissémus, fúissétis, fúissent.
	Audít-us		

Audit-us

* The latter termination of the second person plural in minor very rarely occurs, and is grown out of use. The persons amétur, amémur, améntur, are borrowed from the subjunctive, and so in the other conjugations.

Ent.

The eight parts of Latin speech.

Singular,

Plural,

When I shall be loved, or shall have been loved.

Fut. tense.	3	Amát-us	ero,	eris,	erit,	érimus,	éritis,	erunt,
		Doct-us	vel	eris,	erit,	eris,	eritis,	erunt,
		Lect-us		eris,	erit,	eris,	eritis,	erunt,
		Audit-us	fúero;	fueris;	fuerit;	i fuérimus;	fueritis;	fuerint.

Infinitive mood, &c.

Present and pre- terimp. tense.	1	Am-ári,	to be loved.	
		Doc-éri,	to be taught.	
		Leg-i,	to be read.	
		Aud-íri,	to be heard.	
Preter- perf. and preterpl. tense.	3	Amát-um	esse, vel fuisse, to have been	loved.
		Doct-um		taught.
		Lect-um		read.
		Audit-um		heard*.

Future tense.	3	Amát-um iri vel am-ándum esse	to be	loved	hereafter.
		Doct-um iri vel doc-éndum esse		taught	
		Lect-um iri vel leg-éndum esse		read	
		Audit-um iri vel audi-éndum esse†		heard	

Partici- ple of the preterp. tense.	3	Amát-us,	loved,	or being loved†.
		Doct-us,	taught,	or being taught.
		Lect-us,	read,	or being read.
		Audit-us,	heard,	or being heard.

Partici- ple of the future in dus.	1	Amán-dus,	to be loved.
		Docén-dus,	to be taught.
		Legén-dus,	to be read.
		Audién-dus,	to be heard.

* The pluperfect is not expressed by esse.

† The latter form of this tense, by the participle in dus, is excepted against by many grammarians, as denoting rather necessity or duty, than futurity.

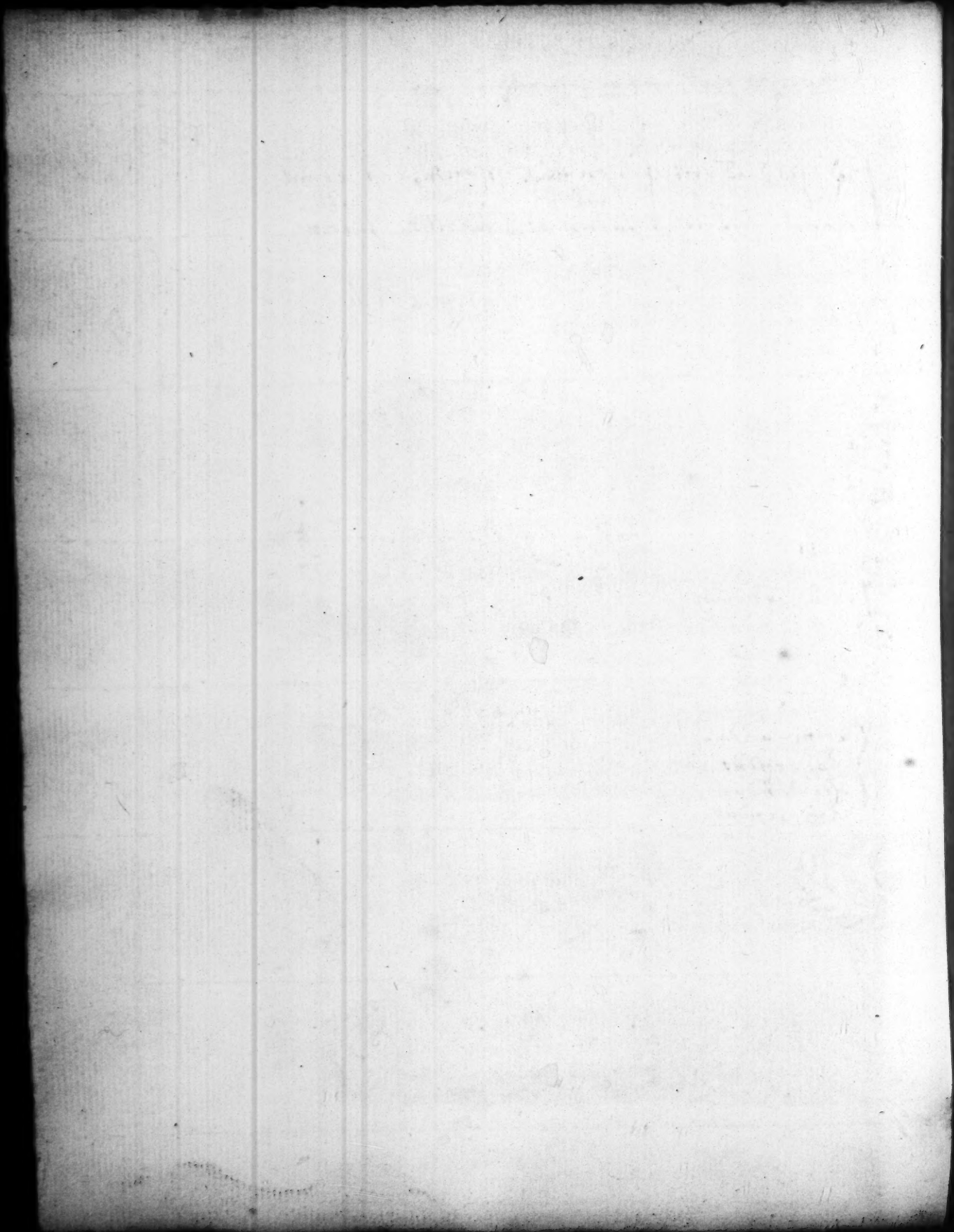
‡ Or, having been loved, &c. In deponent verbs the sign is only having: as, locútus, having spoke.

Obs.

us	eris,	us	erit,	i	erimus,	i	eritis,	i	erunt,
vel		vel		vel		vel		vel	
fueris;		fuerit;		fuerimus;		fueritis;		fuerint.	

| Aud-iendum

{ Am-andus
 { doc-endus
 { Leg-endus
 Aud-iendus



The eight parts of Latin speech. 33

Obs. As the tenses of the passive voice are expressed in *English* by the verb substantive *I am*, with the participle of the preterperfect tense ending for the most part in *d, t, or, n**; as, *I am loved*, &c. so are the tenses of the active voice frequently expressed by the same verb *I am*, together with the participle of the present tense: as, *I am reading*, *lego*. *I was reading*, *legébam*. *I have been reading*, *legi*. *I had been reading*, *légeram*. *I shall be reading*, *legam*.

Am, art, is, be, are] are signs of the present tense.
Was, wast, wert, were] are signs of the preterimperfect.
Have been] is the sign of the preterperfect.
Had been] is the sign of the preterpluperfect.
Shall be, or will be] is the sign of the future.

Some verbs of the third conjugation end in *io*, and are declined according to the following example:

A verb in *io* of the third conjugation.

Indicative.

<i>Present.</i>	Cáp-io,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	iunt.
<i>Preter-imp. I.</i>	Cáp-iébam,	iébas,	iébat,	iebámus,	iebátis,	iebant.
<i>Future. I.</i>	Cáp-iam,	ies,	iet,	iémus,	iétis,	ient.

Imperative.

<i>Present I.</i>	Cáp-	e,	iat,	}	iámus;	{	ite,	iant,
	ito;		ito;				itóte;	iúnto.

Subjunctive.

<i>Present.</i>	Cáp-iam,	ias,	iat,	iámus,	iátis,	iant.	/ 1.
<i>Preterimp. I.</i>	Cáp-erem,	eres,	eret,	erémus,	erétis,	erent.	

Infinitive.

Present and preterimperfect. I. Cáp-ere.
Gerunds. I. Cáp-iéndi, cap-iéndo, cap-iéndum.
Participle of the present tense. I. Cáp-iens.

* Done, overcome, and a few others end in *e*.

C

A verb

A verb in *ior* of the third conjugation.

Indicative.

<i>Pres.</i> 1. Cáp-ior, eris <i>vel</i> ere, itur,	imur,	imini,	iúntur.
iebáris,			
<i>Imp.</i> 1. Cáp-íebar, <i>vel</i> iebátur,	iebámur,	iebámini,	iebántur.
iebáre,			
<i>Fut.</i> 1. Cáp-iar, iéris <i>vel</i> iére, iétur,	iémur,	iémini,	iéntur.

Imperative.

<i>Present.</i> 1. Cáp-	ere,	iátur,	} iámur; { ímini, iántur,
itor;	itor;	itor;	

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i> 1. Cáp-iar, iáris <i>vel</i> iáre, iátur,	iámur,	iámini,	iántur.
<i>Imp.</i> 1. Cáp-erér, eréris <i>vel</i> erére, erétur,	erémur,	erémini,	eréntur.

Infinitive.

Present and preterimperfect. 1. Cáp-i.

Part. Future in dus. 1. Cáp-iéndus.

Certain verbs out of rule, which are formed in the manner following :

Possum, potes, pótui, posse* :	to be able.
Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, volén-	} to be willing.
do, voléndum; <i>supínis caret</i> ; volens.	
Nolo, nonvis, nólui, nolle; noléndi, no-	} to be unwilling.
lén-do, noléndum; <i>supínis caret</i> ; nolens :	

* Potens is commonly added here by grammarians; though, as Robert Stephens observes, 'tis never used as a participle by any ancient author.

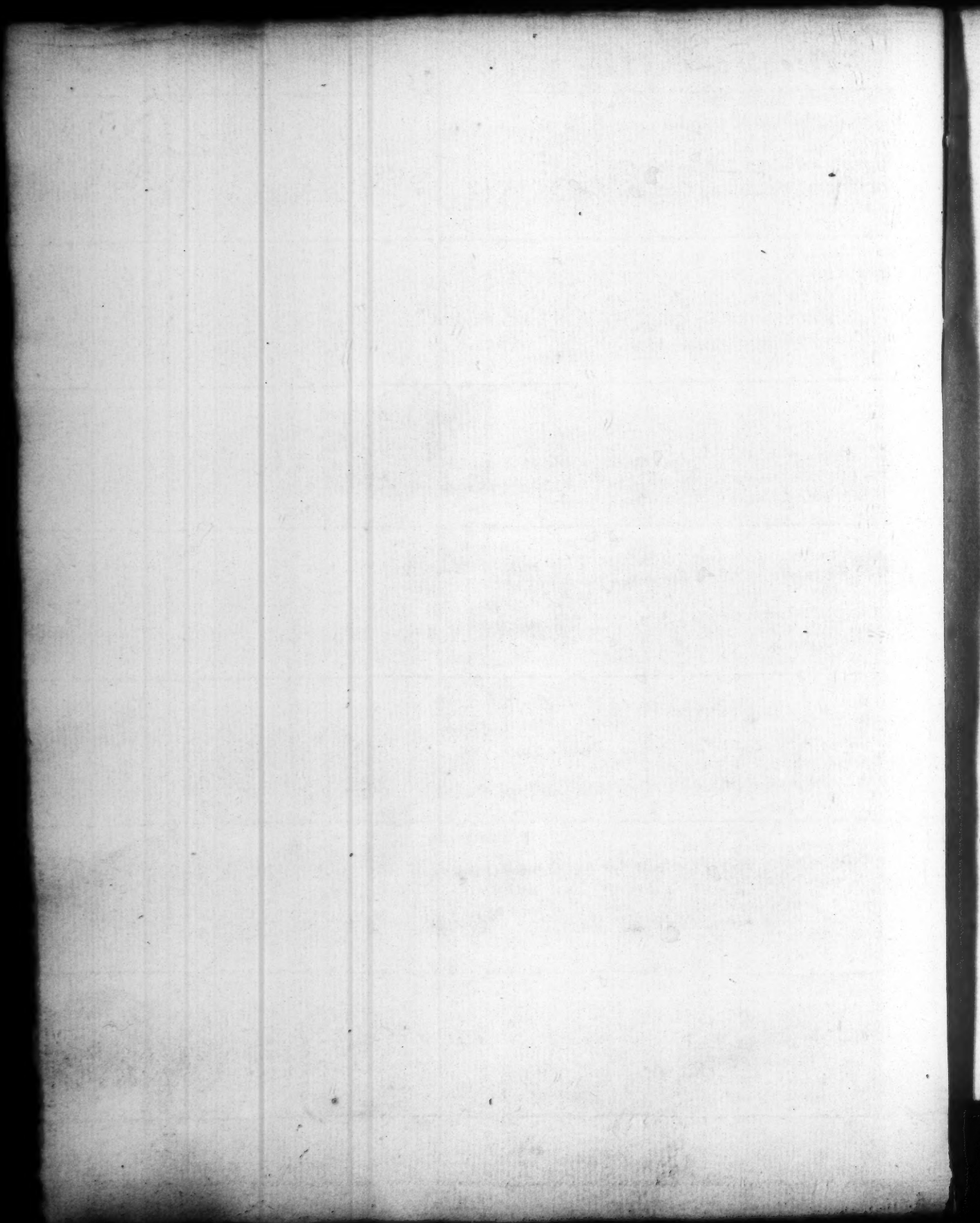
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Malo, mavis, málui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; *supinis caret*; } to be more willing.
malens:

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, édere *vel* esse; } to eat.
edéndo, edéndo, edéndum; esum, esu;
edens, esurus:

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; feréndo, feréndo, feréndum; latum, latu; feréns } to bear, or suffer.
laturus*:

Fio, fis, factus sum *vel* fui, fieri; } to be made, or done.
factus, faciendus†:

Feror, ferris *vel* ferre; latus sum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, ferendus } to be born, or suffered.

Indicative mood.

	Singular,		Plural,
Present tense.	Possúm, potes, potest,		póssumus, potéttis, possunt.
	Volo, vis, vult,		vólumus, vultis, volunt.
	Nolo, nonvis, nonvult,		nólumus, nonvúltis, nolunt.
	Malo, mavis, mavult,		málumus, mavúltis, malunt.
	Edo, edis <i>vel</i> es, edit <i>vel</i> est,		édimus, éditis <i>vel</i> estis, edunt.
	Fero, fers, fert,		férimus, fertis, ferunt.
	Fio, fis, fit,		fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Preterimperf. tense.	Feror, ferris <i>vel</i> ferre, fertur,		férimur, ferímini, ferúntur.
	Pót-eram,	eras, erat,	erámus, erátis, erant.
	Vol-ébam,		
	Nol-ébam,		
	Mal-ébam,		
	Ed-ébam,	ébas, ébat,	ebámus, ebátis, ebant.
	Fer-ébam,		
	Fi-ébam,		
	Fer-ébar, ebáris <i>vel</i> ebáre, ebátur,		ebámur, ebámini, ebántur.

* Adfero, aufero, effero, with the other compounds of fero, are declined with all the same terminations as fero, and feror.

† Fio is the passive voice of facio, tho' conjugated for the most part like an active.

	Singular,			Plural,		
Preterperfect tense.	Pótu-i,	isti,	it,	imus,	ístis,	érunt, [vel ére.
	Vólu-i,					
	Nólu-i,					
	Málu-i,					
Preterperfect tense.	Ed-i,	fui; fuísti;	fuit;	fúimus;	fuístis;	vel fuére.
	Tul-i,					
	Fact-us,					
	Lat-us,					
Preterpluperfect tense.	Potú-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
	Volú-eram,					
	Nolú-eram,					
	Malú-eram,					
Preterpluperfect tense.	éd-eram,	eram, us eras, us erat,	i erámus, i erátis, i erant.	i erámus, i erátis, i erant.	i erámus, i erátis, i erant.	i erámus, i erátis, i erant.
	Túl-eram,					
	Fact-us					
	Lat-us					
Future.	Pót-ero,	eris,	erit,	érimus,	éritis,	erunt.
	Vol-am,					
	Nol-am,					
	Mal-am,					
Future.	Ed-am,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
	Fer-am,					
	Fi-am,					
	Fer-ar,					
		éris vel ére,	étur,	émur,	émini,	éatur.

Imperative mood.

Possum, volo, malo, have no imperative mood.

	Singular,			Plural,		
Present tense.	Noli, nolito,	edámus;	{	nolíte, nolitôte.	{	ed-ant, únto.
	Ed-e; ito; ed-at, ito;			edámus;		
	es, esto; esto;			{		
	Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto;			edámus; ferte, fertôte; ferant, ferúnto.		
	Fito tu; fiat, fito;			fíamus; fite, fitôte; fiant, fiúnto.		
	Fer-re, tor; átur, tor;			ámur; ímini, íminor; ántur, úntor.		

Subjunctive.

ere.

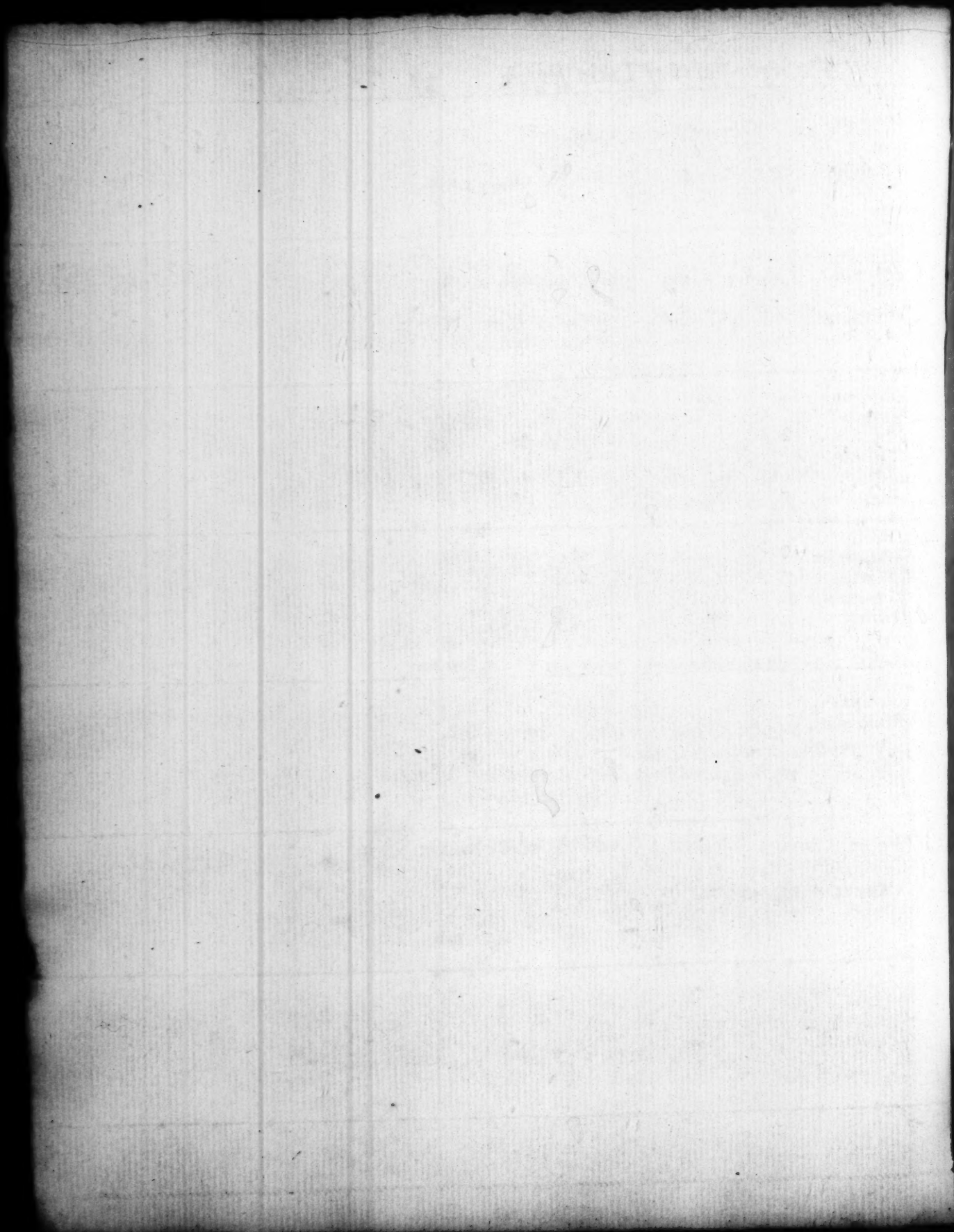
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Subjunctive mood.

cum,					
Present tense.	Pot-ſim,	ſis,	ſit,	ſimus,	ſitis, ſint.
	Vel-im,	} is,	it,	imus,	itis, int.
	Nol-im,				
	Mal-im,	} as,	at,	amus,	atis, ant.
	Ed-am,				
Preterimperf. tense.	Fer-am,				
	Fi-am,	} áris vel áre,	atur	ámur,	ámini, ántur.
	Fer-ar,				
	Pot-ſem,	ſes,	ſet,	ſemus,	ſetis, ſent.
	Vel-lem,	} les,	let,	lemus,	letis, lent,
Preterperf. tense.	Nol-lem,				
	Mal-lem,	} res,	ret,	remus,	retis, rent.
	éderem *,				
	Fer-rem,				
	Fie-rem,	} réris vel rêre,	rétur,	rémur,	rémini, réntur.
Preterperf. tense.	Fer-rer,				
	Potú-erim,	} eris,	erit,	érimus,	éritis, erint.
	Volú-erim,				
	Nolú-erim,				
	Malú-erim,				
	éd-erim,				
Preterperf. tense.	Túl-erim,				
	Fact-us	ſim, us ſis, us ſit,		i ſimus, i ſitis, i ſint,	
		vel vel vel		vel vel vel	
	Lat-us	fúerim; fúeris; fúerit;		fuérimus; fuéritis; fúerint.	
Preterpluperf. tense.	Potu-iſſem,	} iſſes, iſſet,	iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent.		
	Volu-iſſem,				
	Nolu-iſſem,				
	Malu-iſſem,				
	Ed-iſſem,				
Preterpluperf. tense.	Tuliſſem,				
	Fact-us	eſſem, us eſſes, us eſſet,		i eſſemus, i eſſetis, i eſſent,	
		vel vel vel		vel vel vel	
	Lat-us	fuiſſem; fuiſſes; fuiſſet;		fuiſſemus; fuiſſetis; fuiſſent.	

* Or Eſſem, eſſes, eſſet, &c.

	Singular,		Plural,		
Future.	Potú-ero,	{	{		
	Volú-ero,				
	Nolú-ero,				
	Malú-ero,				
	éd-ero,				
	Túl-ero,				
	Fact-us	eris, erit,	érimus, éritis, erint.		
	Lat-us	ero, eris, erit,	érimus, éritis, erunt,		
		vel vel vel	vel vel vel		
		fúero; fuéris; fuérit;	i fuérimus; fuéritis; fuérunt.		

Infinitive mood.

Present and preter-imperfect tense.	{	Posse.	{	Potuisse.
		Velle.		Voluisse.
		Nolle.		Noluisse.
		Malle.		Maluisse.
		édere vel esse.		Edisse.
		Ferre.		Tulisse.
		Fieri.		Factum esse vel fuisse.
		Ferri.		Latum esse vel fuisse.
Future tense.	{	Esúrurum esse.	{	Factum iri vel faciéndum esse.
		Latúrurum esse.		Latum iri vel feréndum esse.

Eo to go, and *queo* to be able, with their compounds *abeo*, *nequeo*, &c. make *ibam*, and *quibam* in the preterimperfect, and *ibo* and *quibo* in the future tense of the indicative mood; and in all other moods and tenses are conjugated like verbs in *io* of the fourth conjugation: as, *Eo*, *is*, *it*, &c. except that in the present tense of the indicative, imperative and subjunctive, where *audio* has *i* before a vowel, they have *e*; as, *eunt*, *éamus*, &c. and in the gerunds *Eol* with its compounds, makes *eúndi*, *eúndo*, *eúndum*; and in the participle of the present tense, *iens*; Gen. *eúntis**.

* *Queo* and *nequeo* want the imperative mood, gerunds, and participle of the present tense. *Obs.* *Ambio*, tho' a compound of *eo*, is declined in all respects like *audio*.

/ ^{eris} } us eris, us erit, | i erimus, i eritis, i erunt,
 ^{vel} } fueris; fuerit; | ^{vel} fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint. /

Potu-ipe
 Volu-ipe
 Nolu-ipe
 Malu-ipe
 Ed-ipe
 Ige

1 Pugn-atur; pugn-abatur; pugnât-um
~~pugnâ~~ / pugnât-um



1 novis'is, novérunt, nóveram, nóverim

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

IMPERSONALS are declined through all moods and tenses in the third person only, whether active, as *delectat*, it delights; or passive, as *pugnatur*, it is fought.

Indic. Delect-at; delect-ábat; delect-ávit; delect-áverat; delect-ábit.

Imperative. Delect-et; delect-áto.

Subjunct. Delect-et; delect-áret; delect-áverit; delect-avíffet; delect-áverit.

Infín. Delect-áre; delect-avísse; delectat-úrum esse.

Indic. ~~Pugná-tur~~; pugná-batur; ~~pugná-tum~~ est, *vel* fuit; ~~pugnátum~~ erat, *vel* fuerat; pugná-bitur, &c.

Impersonal verbs for the most part want the supines, gerunds, and participles*.

VERBS DEFECTIVE.

VERBS that want either mood, tense, number or person, which the perfect verbs have, as *amo*, or verbs less regular, as *possum*, are called *defective*: as,

Indicative.

I know, or have known, &c.

Present, }
and }
Preterperf. } Nov-i, ísti†, it. | imus, ístis, érunt, *vel* [ére.

I did know, or had known, &c.

Preterimp. }
and }
Pluperfect. } Náv-eram, eras, erat, | erámus, erátis, erant.

* Except from *pœnitet* are *pœniténdi*, *pœniténdum*, *pénitens*, *pœnitendus*. From *piget*, *pigendus*. From *pudet*, *pudendo*, *pudendum*, *puditurus*, *pudendus*. From *tædet*, *pertæsus*. From *licet* *licitus*, *liciturus*. Blackwall *Lat. Gram.* p. 86.

† Also *nôsti*, *nôstis*, *nôrunt*, *nôram*, *nôrim*, *nôstem*, *nôro*, *nôsse*; for *novisti*, *novistis*, *novérunt*, *novéram*, *novérim*, &c.

Subjunctive.

When I know, or have known.

Present & }
 Preterperf. } Nōv-erim, eris, erit, | érimus, éritis, erint.
 cum,

When I did know, or had known.

Preterimp. }
 and Plu- } Nov-íssem, ísses, ísset. | íssémus, íssétis, íssent.
 perf. cum,

When I know, or shall have known.

| Nov-ero Future. cum, Nōvero, eris, erit. | érimus, éritis, erint.

Infinitive.

Present and preterperfect. Nov-ísse. To know, or have known.

After this same manner are declined *odi* *, I hate; *mémini*, I remember; and *cæpi* †, I have begun: only that *mémini* has in the imperative mood *meménto*, *mementóte*; and *cæpi* has *cæperis*, *cæperit*.

Odi and *cæpi* moreover have the future infinitive *osûrum esse*, and *cæptûrum esse*, also the future participle *osûrus* and *cæptûrus*. *Cæpi* has in the supine *cæptu*.

Inquam ‡, I say, quoth I. Indic. present. sing. *Inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*. Pl. *inquimus*, *inquiunt*. Preterimp. *Inquiebat*. Pl. *Inquiebant*. Preterperf. *Inquisti*. Fut. *Inquies*, *inquiet*. Imperat. *Inque*, *inquito*. Participle *Inquiens*.

Aio, I say. Indic. present. sing. *Aio*, *ais*, *ait*. Pl. *aiunt*. Preterimp. *Aiebam*, *aiebas*, *aiebat*. Pl. *aiebamus*, *aiebátis*. *aiebant*. Subj. present. sing. *Aias*, *aiat*. Plur. *aiamus*, *aiunt*. Participle *Aiens*.

Faxo for *fécero*, I will see to it; and *faxim* for *fécérim*. Sing. *Faxo*, and *Faxim*, *faxis*, *faxit*. Pl. *faxint*.

* Also *osus sum* in the same signification; from whence come *exósus* and *perósus*.

† *Cæpi* is also declined in the passive voice thro' the same moods and tenses: as, *cæptus sum*, *cæptus eram*, &c.

‡ Or, *Inquo*.

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

41

Ausim, I dare. Subj. present sing. *Ausim*, *ausis*, *ausit*.
Pl. *ausint*.

Quæso, I pray or desire. Pl. *quæsumus*.

Ave, all hail. Imperative sing. *Ave*, *aveto*. Pl. *avete* *avetote*. Inf. *Avete*.

Salve, God save you. Indic. Fut. *Salvêbis*. Imperative sing. *Salve*, *salveto*. Pl. *salvete*, *salvetote*. Inf. *Salvete*.

Cedo, give me, tell me, shew me. Pl. *cedite*. *Apagete* away, get you gon; *apagete*.

Infit, he begins or began, he says or said. *Desit*, is wanting, *desiet*, *desiat*, *desieri*. *Ovat*, he triumphs, or rejoices *Ovans*.
Explicit, is at an end. /;

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is an adjective derived of a verb; and has distinction of time, either past, present, or to come.

There are four kinds of participles: one of the present tense, another of the future in *rus*, one of the preterperfect tense, and another of the future in *dus*.

A participle of the present tense has its *English* ending in *ing*; as, *loving*: and its *Latin* in *ans*, or *ens*; as, *amans*, *docens* *.

~~And it is formed from the preterimperfect tense of the indicative mood, by changing the last syllable into *us*: as, *amabam*, *amatus*; *audibam*, *auditus*; *audiebam*, *audient*; *audiebam*, *audient*.~~

A participle of the future in *rus* signifies actively as, *amaturus*, to love, or about to love. ~~And it is formed of the latter supine by adding *rus*: as, *doctus*, *docturus*.~~

A participle of the preterperfect tense has its *English* ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *loved*, *taught*, *slain*: and its *Latin* in *rus*, *sus*, or *xus*; as, *amatus*, *visus*, *nexus*: and one in *uus*; as,

* The participle in *ing* with *a*, *the*, or an adjective before it, is a substantive.

motuus.

mórtuus. And it is formed from the first supine, by changing *m* into *s*: as, ~~létu m, létu s~~; except *mórtuus*.

A participle of the future in *dus* signifies passively: as, *amándus*, to be loved. And it is formed from the participle of the present tense, by changing *s* into *ndus*: as, *amans*, *amándus*.

From a verb active, and a verb neuter/ which has the supines, come two participles; one of the present tense, and another of the future in *rus*: as, from *amo* come *amans*, *amáturus*; ~~et curro, currens, cursurus~~†.

From a verb passive, whose active has the supines, come two participles; one of the preterperfect tense, and another of the future in *dus*: as, from *amor* come *amátus*, *amándus*.

From a verb deponent come three participles; one of the present tense, one of the preterperfect tense, and another of the future in *rus*: as, from *auxilior* come *auxilians*, *auxiliátus*, *auxiliáturus*.

And if the verb deponent governs an accusative case after it, it may form also a participle in *dus*: as, from *loquor*, *loquéndus*.

From a verb common come four participles: as, from *partior* come *partiens*, *partitrus*, *partitus*, *partitendus*.

Participles of the present tense are declined like nouns adjective of three articles: as, *Nominativo*, *hic*, *hæc*, *et hoc* *amans*; *Genitivo*, *hujus amán-tis*; *Dativo*, *huic amán-ti*, &c.

Participles of other tenses are declined like nouns adjective of three terminations: as, *amáturûs*, *amáturû*, *amáturûm*; *amátûs*, *amátû*, *amátûm*; *amándûs*, *amándû*, *amándûm*.

Obs. Verbs, that want the supines, want also such tenses as are formed from them: and such verbs, as want the preterperfect tense, want not only the tenses formed from the

* 'Tis used after *sum* for the infinitive mood passive: as, *sum docendus*, I am to be taught, never *doceri*: it oftner expresses duty or necessity, than time to come.

† 'Tis used after *sum* instead of the infinitive mood active, and generally expresses time to come at a little distance: as, *sum ambulaturus*, I am to walk, never *ambulare*.

|-u |-a |-u |-u |-a |-u

| > Pruden-ter, pruden-tius, prudentissimè

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Posit
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The eight parts of Latin speech. 43

supines, but also the tenses formed from the preterperfect tense.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, noun, or participle, and sometimes to another adverb; as, *valdè manè* very early; to express some circumstance or quality belonging to them: as, *rardè loquitur*, he speaks seldom: *malè facit*, he does ill.

Some adverbs *Doct-è, doct-iùs, doct-issimè.*
are compared: as, *Fort-iter, fort-iùs, fort-issimè* *.

Obs. Prepositions set alone without a case to govern, cease to be prepositions, and are changed into adverbs: as, *qui antè non cavet, post dolèbit*: he, that takes not care before, will repent himself afterwards.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech that joins words, sentences, and clauses, that is, members of sentences together.

Besides many other conjunctions, whose names are of little or no use to beginners, some are called *copulatives*: as, *et, què, quoquè, ac, atque, nec, neque*. Some are called *disjunctives*: as, *aut, ve, vel, seu, sive* †.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A PREPOSITION is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts, either separate from them: as, *ad pa-*

* Some adverbs are compared irregularly as the adjectives they come of: as, *benè, meliùs, optimè*; *malè, pejùs, pessimè*; *parùm, minùs, minimè*, &c. Positive adverbs in English often end in *ly*; in Latin in *è, ò, ter, ùm, and im*.

† *Que* and *ve* are joined to the end of that word which they couple to the former: and *ne* to the end of the first word of the interrogation. *Quidem, quoque, autem, verò, enim*, are never placed first in a sentence.

trēm; or as making part of the same word with them: as, *indoctus* *.

These prepositions following govern an accusative case.

<i>Ad</i> , to.	<i>Juxta</i> , beside, or nigh to.
<i>Adversum</i> , } against.	<i>Ob</i> , for.
<i>Adversus</i> , }	<i>Penes</i> , in the power.
<i>Ante</i> , before.	<i>Per</i> , by, or through.
<i>Apud</i> , at.	<i>Pone</i> , behind.
<i>Circa</i> , }	<i>Post</i> , after.
<i>Circum</i> , } about.	<i>Præter</i> , beside, or except.
<i>Circiter</i> , }	<i>Prope</i> , nigh.
<i>Cis</i> , }	<i>Propter</i> , for.
<i>Citra</i> , } on this side.	<i>Secundum</i> , according to.
<i>Contra</i> , against.	<i>Secus</i> , by, or along.
<i>Erga</i> , towards.	<i>Supra</i> , above.
<i>Extra</i> , without.	<i>Trans</i> , on the further side.
<i>Infra</i> , beneath.	<i>Versus</i> , towards.
<i>Inter</i> , between, or among.	<i>Ultra</i> , beyond.
<i>Intra</i> , within.	<i>Usque</i> , until.

Obs. 1. *Versus* is set after its case: as, *Londinum versus*, towards London.

Obs. 2. Likewise *penes* and *usque* may be so placed †.

These prepositions following govern an ablative case.

<i>A</i> , }	<i>Absque</i> , without.
<i>Ab</i> , } from, or by.	<i>Coram</i> , before, or in presence.
<i>Absq̃</i> , }	<i>Clam</i> , unknown to *.

* These particles (called by some imperfect prepositions) *am*, *di*, *dis*, *con*, (for *cum*) *re*, *se*, *ve*, are never used but in composition. *Obs.* These prepositions *ad*, *con*, *in*, *ob*, *sub*, often change their last letter into the same as the first of the word they are joined to: as, *col-ludo*, *ac-cresco*, &c. *e* and *a* before *facio* *statui*, *efficio*, &c.

† Also *ultra* and *citra*, when they govern *qui*: as, *adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat.* *Cic.*

‡ *Ab* and *ex* are used before vowels, and *h*; *a* and *e* before consonants. *Ab* is used before *t*: as *abs te*, and sometimes before *q*: as, *abs quivis homine.* *Ter.* *Ab* is also used sometimes before *j*, *l*, *r*: as, *ab ipse*, *ab ipse*, *ab ipse.* *Valla* l. 2. *Elegant.* c. 29.

* *Clam* sometimes governs an accusative.

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The eight parts of Latin speech.

45

Cum, with*.

De, of, or from.

E,

Ex,

Palam, { with the knowledge
of, or in the sight of.

Prae, { before, or in com-
parison of.

Pro, for.

Sine, without.

Tenus, up to, or as far as.

Obs. *Tenus* is set after its case: as, *portâ tenus*, as far as the gate; which, if it be of the plural number, is more usually the genitive case: as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears; *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

These prepositions *sub*, *super*, *in*, *subter*, govern both cases according to the following rules.

I. They all govern an accusative case when *motion* or *tendency* to a place or thing is signified: as, *in urbem*, into the city: *ascendere in equum*, to get on horseback: *venire sub umbram*, *vel subter tectum*, to come under the shade, or under the roof: *super Indos protulit imperium*. He extended his empire beyond *India*.

II. They also govern an accusative case when they are put for other prepositions that govern an accusative. Thus we say, *in adversarios*, for *contra*, against enemies: *in amicos*, for *erga*, towards friends: *In aliud tempus*, for *usque*, till another time. Likewise, *sub noctem*, *sub lucem*, *sub initium*, for *circiter* or *circa*; towards night, about break of day, towards the beginning. But *in* for *inter* an accusative or ablative, but the ablative is most usual; and *super* for *de*, an ablative only: as, *super hac re*, concerning this affair.

III. At all other times *in* and *sub* require an ablative only: but *super* and *subter* may have either an accusative or ablative: as, *in te spes est*, my hope is in thee. *In equo vehi*, to ride on horseback. *Sub aquis natâre*, to swim under the water.

* *Cum* is joined to the end of the ablatives both sing. and plur. of *ego*, *tu*, *tui*, and *qui*: as, *mecum*, *not*, *cum me*; *nobiscum* *not* *cum nobis*. So *quocum*, *quacum*, *quicum*, *quibuscum*. Yet *cum quibus* is sometimes used.

Super ripam, upon the bank. *Super viridi fronde*, upon a green bough.

Subter terram, under the earth. *Subter aquis*, under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN interjection is a part of speech, which expresses some sudden motion or passion of the mind: as, of admiration, joy, grief, &c. as, *ehen!* alas! *evax*, heiday; with many others*.

* Interjections differ from adverbs, in that they are often put independently, and make a sentence of themselves, which adverbs do not: as, *euge*, puer, bravely done, boy.

A P P E N D I X.

The same *English* word may be differently expressed in *Latin* according to its different significations.

ABOUT: of or concerning, *de*, *super*: before a noun of time or number, *ad*, *circiter*, *circa*: otherwise *circa*, *circum*.

A/in, AFTER: with a noun, *post*: after, after that with a verb, *postquam*: afterwards, *postea*: with manner, fashion, &c. *ad*, &c.

AGAINST: Coming before mind, will, law, manner, custom, right, and the like, is made by *prater*: otherwise by *contra*, *adversus*, &c.

ALL: whole totus: otherwise omnis: all one after the verb [is] *idem*.

ALONE: before a substantive with *of* before it, *per*: along with, *una cum*.

As; *ut*; As repeated, or *so* — *as* (used in comparison) *tam* — *quam*; *cum* — *tum*; *æque* — *ac*; *perinde ac*; *adeo* — *ut*: as much as, as great as, *tantus* — *quantus*. As many — *as*, so many — *as*, tot — *quot*: as for, as to, as concerning, as much as belongs to, *quantum ad*, *quod ad*, *quoad*, (with an Acc.)

|Also | Sometimes by the ablative without a preposition.

AT:

| or in with an accusative.

Q. See ^{guin} W. & Bail.
to Walker.

I never so
see Wh.

Neve a Nullus
Never of the

Omitted, never so licet

E.g. ~~proinde~~ aurum alia vincit Argumenta licet
plurima fortissima sint

Gold overcomes ~~all~~ other arguments be they
never so many and strong -

~~et licet~~

~~Nullus mortalium sine labe, licet sit Optimus~~

Nullus mortalium sine labe, licet sit Optimus,
who is the Man without fault be he never so good

and sometimes, never so, when followed by ~~but~~ may
be made by tantus a um, with a ^{substantive} relative

E.g.
There is no Difficulty, be it never so great, but
Constant Application may overcome

Nulla ^{est talis} difficultas, quam assidua Applicatio non
vincat



The eight parts of Latin speech.

47

At: Near, ad: in, in.

BECOME: Beſeem decco; be made, fio.

BEFORE: With a noun, or alone, ante: before, before that, with a verb, *insequam*.

BOTH: The numeral two, ambo: the copulative (relating to and) tum — tum: et — et.

BUT: ſed: only, tantum: except, præter: unless, niſi, præterquam: after cannot, non: after nothing else, quàm.

BY: Near, juxta, prope, ſecus, propter: from, a ex, e: by reason of, per, ob, propter: otherwise per.

EITHER, NEITHER: Relating to two, uterque, neuter: or, nec, vel, nec.

EVEN, Also, etiam: equal, par: even as, quemadmodum.

FOR: Because (in the beginning of a ſentence) nam, enim: for the ſake of, propter: in defence of, in behalf of, inſtead of, conſidering, pro, ſecundum, as, pro atate robustus, ſtrong for (or conſidering) his age: before a noun of time, ad, in.

For: ſignifying the purpoſe, end, or uſe of a thing, ad, in (with an accuſative): as, ad uſum for the uſe of: in rem noſtram, for our purpoſe.

How: Before a verb, quomodo: before an adjective, or adverb, of quality or quantity, quam.

LIKE: Similis, inſtar: to like, probo.

MORE: Before an adjective, or ſubſtantive of number, plus: otherwiſe magis.

MOST: Before an adjective, maximè: before a ſubſtantive, plerique, plurimi.

OUGHT: The verb, debeo: after a verb, quid, aliquid: for ought before a verb, quantum, in quantum.

NEVER A: nullus.

NEVER THE: before the comparative, nihilo.

No: before a ſubſtantive, nullus: otherwiſe, non: or no the duſſative, necne, annon.

ON or UPON: Concerning, de: after beget, depend, de, ex. Likewiſe after ſuch verbs as beſtow, transfer, &c. in with an accuſative. before occaſion, motive, account, by an ablative without a prepoſition.

OVER: Above, ſupra: beyond, ultra: croſs, or aſhward, per, trans: trans flumen, over the river.

OUT OF: Not within compaſs or reach of, extra: as, extra periculum, out of danger. Also when out of ſignifies the ſame as

THROUGH:

uterque

qui

THROUGH: signifying the *occasion, cause, motive, or means*, *per*, *præ*, *ex*, *propter*: as, *per incuriam*, out of, or through carelessness. Through *pra metu*, out of, or through fear*. Through at other times *per*.

THAT: i. e. *But that, unless that, except that, nisi quod*: because *that*, *propterea quod*.

That: i. e. *lest that, ne; that not, ut*; both used after a verb of fear: *ne*, is used, when I wish the thing may not happen: *ut*, when I wish it may happen.

THE: being repeated in such speeches, *the more — the more* quanto — tanto; quo — hoc, eo.

TO: In comparison of, *præ*: as, *illos pra se agrestes putat*: He thinks them clowns to him.

TO, or towards: in expressions of *favour, reverence, duty*, and their contraries: *in, erga, adversus, adversum*.

TOWARDS: signifying *prospect* or *motion* towards any place, *ad, in, versus*.

TOWARDS: signifying *nearness* to any term of *time*, *sub*: as, *sub noctem*, towards night. Otherwise *ad*.

VERY: Before a substantive, *ipse*: otherwise, *valde*; or the sign of the superlative.

UNDER: referring to *dignity*, as denoting a person to be in honour, or order *below* another, *infra*.

Under: Before a noun of *number* minus: ABOVE plus: otherwise *subter, supra*.

USE: with a verb, *soleo*: otherwise, *utor*.

WHICH? Who? the interrogative, or whether? *quis?* otherwise, *qui*.

WITH: noting *company* (in which sense *together* is, or may be expressed with it) *cum*: otherwise the sign of the Abl. case.

WITHIN: before a noun of *place, time*; or *measure*, *intra*; or in with an ablative: otherwise *intus*.

WITHOUT: *Abroad, foras*: otherwise *sine, absque*. Sometimes *citra* or *extra*: as, *extra focum*; without jesting.

WORTH: the verb, *valeo*: the noun, *dignitas*: *worth the pains, operæ prætium*: otherwise a sign.

YET: *nevertheless, tamen*: Yet, for as yet, *hitherto, adhuc*.

* Sometimes by the ablative without a preposition.

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T H E
CONSTRUCTION
O F
L A T I N S P E E C H .

CONSTRUCTION, which is *the right ordering of words in a sentence* *, consists of two parts, to wit, Concord or agreement of words, and Government of words.

Concord or agreement is when the words suit together in some accidental respect ; as in *number, person, case, &c.* *Government* is when one word makes another following to be put in some *case, or mood.*

In the *Latin* tongue there are three concords, the first between the nominative case and the verb ; the second between the substantive, and the adjective ; the third between the antecedent, and the relative.

The first CONCORD.

I. When an *English* sentence is given to be made into *Latin*, look out the principal verb ; which being found, ask the question *who ?* or, *what ?* and the word that answers to the question shall be the nominative case to it : as in this sentence, *magister docet*, the master teaches ; if you ask, *who teaches ?* the answer is, *the master.*

* Every sentence consists at least of a verb, and its nominative case, though not always expressed. The nominative is generally set before the verb : except it be the imperative mood ; or has it or there before it : or unless a question be asked.

II. This being done, then take the nominative case and the verb, and with them ask the question, *whom?* or, *what?* and the word, that answers to the question, shall be the case after the verb: as in this sentence, *magister docet discipulos suos*, the master teaches his scholars; if you ask, *whom the master teaches?* the answer is, *his scholars*.

III. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb; except it be the infinitive mood: or has before it a relative; as, *that*, *who*, *which*: or a conjunction, as, *ut*, *that*; *cum*, *when*; *si*, *if*; and such others.

IV. A verb personal agrees with its nominative case in the same number and person*: as,

Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis,

The master reads, and ye regard not.

Obs. 1. The first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Obs. 2. Many nominative cases singular, having a conjunction copulative between them, may have a verb plural, which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person†: as,

Ego et tu sumus in tuto, I and thou are in safety.

Obs. 3. A verb placed between two nominative cases of divers numbers, may agree with either of them, if they are both of one person: as,

Sanguis erat lacrymæ, or, } His tears were blood.
Sanguis erant lacrymæ,

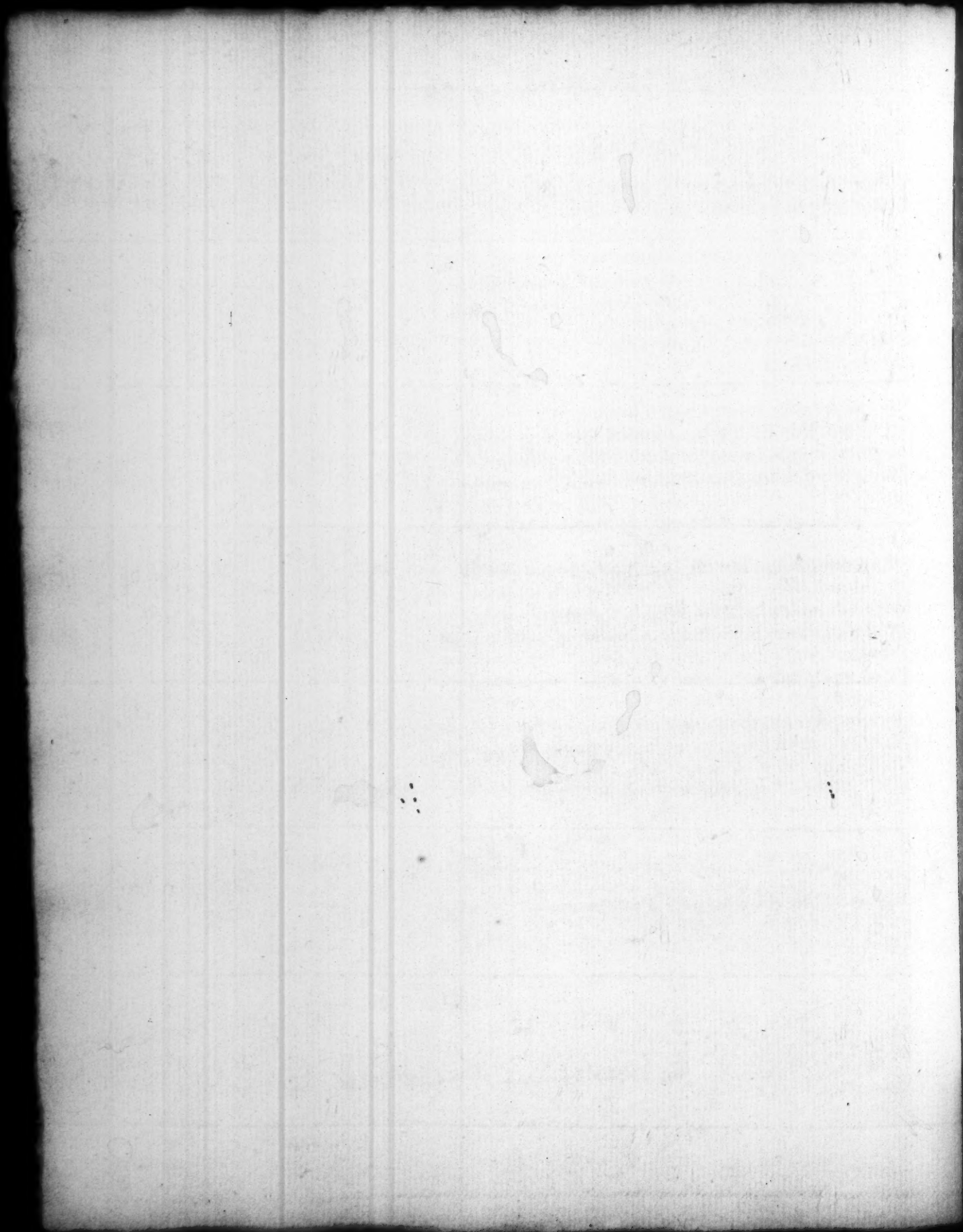
Obs. 4. The nominative case to the verb is sometimes supplied by an infinitive mood, an indeclinable word, or a clause; with any one of which the verb shall agree in the third person singular: as,

Diliculus surgere saluberrimum est,

To rise betimes in the morning is very wholesome.

* The nominative case of the first and second person is seldom expressed, except it be for distinction or emphasis sake; the same is to be said of he, she, it, and they. Emphasis, that is an earnestness, stress, or vehemence.

† The conjunction is not always expressed either in Latin or English.



The second CONCORD.

I. When you have an adjective, ask this question *who?* or, *what?* and the word that answers to the question, shall be the substantive to it.

II. The adjective, whether it be a noun¹, pronoun², or participle³, agrees with its substantive in the same case, gender, and number, even when a verb comes between⁴: as,

1. *Corrumpunt bonos mores colloquia mala,*
Evil discourses corrupt good manners.

2. *Hic vir,* This man.

3. *Homo armatus,* A man armed.

4. *Deus est colendus,* God is to be worshipped.

Obs. 1. The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine is more worthy than the neuter.

Obs. 2. Many substantives singular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, may have an adjective plural, which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as,

Rex et regina beati, The king and the queen are blessed.

Obs. 3. But when the word *thing* or *things*, either expressed¹ or understood², is the substantive to an adjective, you may leave out the substantive, and put the adjective in the neuter gender: as,

1. *Multa me impediunt,* Many things have hinder'd me.

2. *Fecundum est lucem intueri,*

'Tis pleasant to behold the light.

And being so put it may be the substantive to another adjective: as,

Pauca his similia, A few things like these.

Obs. 4. The word *man*, *men*, *people*, or *persons*, being understood or expressed with an adjective, may be left out in *Latin*, and the adjective must nevertheless be put in the masculine gender: as,

Omnes consentiunt, All men, or, all persons agree.

The third CONCORD.

I. When you have a relative, as *who, whom, which, &c.* ask a question with it, and the word that answers to the question, shall be the antecedent to it*.

II. The relative agrees with its antecedent in the same gender, number, and person: as,

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur,

The man is wise, who speaks few words.

Obs. 1. Sometimes the relative has for its antecedent the foregoing clause, and then the relative shall be put in the neuter gender and singular number: as,

In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum,

I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all.

Obs. 2. But if the relative has for its antecedent two clauses or more, then it shall be put in the neuter gender, and plural number: as,

Tu multum dormis, et saepe potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica,

Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which are hurtful to the body.

Obs. 3. When the *English* word *that* can be turned into *who, whom, or which*, it is a relative, and must be made by *qui, quæ, quod*: otherwise it is either a conjunction, which in *Latin* is *quod*, or *ut*: or answers to the pronoun *this*, and must be made by *ille, is, or iste*†.

Obs. 4. Many antecedents singular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a relative plural, which relative plural shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy person and gender: as,

* The antecedent generally goes before the relative, and is understood after it. Sometimes the relative has for its antecedent the primitive, which is understood in the possessive: as, *laudabant fortunas meas, qui filium habérem.*

† Moreover the relative in *English* is often expressed by this word as: *Schola quam frequentabam, the school as I went to, that is, which I went to.*

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Incapable of ^{any} sense or feeling -

Gáudeo te, virumque tuum, qui mihi tam benévoli fuístis, bene valére,

I am glad that you *and* your husband, who have been so kind to me, are well.

Obs. 5. But in things *without* life*, the neuter gender is most worthy; insomuch that tho' the substantives¹, or antecedents², are of the masculine, or feminine gender, yet may the adjective, or relative *plural* be put in the neuter: as,

1. *Arcus et cálami sunt bona,* The bow and arrows are good.

2. *Arcus et cálami, quæ fregísti,*

The bow and arrows, which thou hast broken.

The Case of the RELATIVE.

I. When there comes *no* nominative case between the relative and the following verb, the relative shall be the nominative case to that verb† as,

Miser est qui nummos admirátur,

Wretched is he, who is in love with money.

II. But when there comes *any* nominative case between the relative and the following verb, the relative shall either be such case as the verb will have after it: as,

Felix, quem faciunt aliéna perícula cautum,

Happy is he, whom other mens harms do make to beware.

Or else the relative shall be governed by some other word in the sentence with it: as,

Ego illum non novi, cujus causâ hoc incipis,

I know him not, upon whose *account* you begin this.

Obs. 1. The antecedent *is* or *ille* is sometimes omitted in *Latin*: as,

Quibus voluísti me grátias ágere, egi, for iis quibus, &c.

I gave thanks to those to whom you desired me to give thanks.

* That is, without sense or feeling, as in the examples. The affections of the mind or body; as, anger, labour, &c. are placed by grammarians under this head.

† Nouns interrogative and indefinite follow the rule of the relative: as, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quis*, *quotus*, *uter*, &c.

Obs. 2. The relative is also sometimes omitted in *English*; but it must always be expressed in *Latin*: as,

Ecce illum ipsum, quem quærebam,

Behold the very man, I sought; that is, *whom* I sought.

Obs. 3. These words *whose* or *whereof*, *whereby*, *wherein*, *wherewith*, are the same as, *of whom*, *by whom*, *in whom*, *with whom* *.

Obs. 4. If a preposition comes at the end of a clause in *English*, and seems to want a case, it generally belongs to the foregoing relative: as,

Ille in quo confidebam,

The man whom I relied upon, that is, *upon whom* I relied.

Obs. 5. A relative placed between two antecedents of divers genders, may in gender agree with either of them: as,

Avis quæ passer appellatur; or, avis qui passer appellatur,

The bird which is called a sparrow.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

I. When two substantives come together † with *of* between them, and signify divers things, the latter shall be the genitive case: as,

Facundia Cicerónis, The eloquence of Cicero.

But when *of* is not between them, the first substantive must be the genitive case: as,

Patris mei domus, My father's house.

Portæ urbis, The town gates.

Poculum argénti, A silver cup ‡.

Obs. This genitive case is oftentimes turned into an adjective, agreeing with the other substantive in case, gender, and number: as, *domus patrna: poculum argenteum* ‡. - - - - -

H. When two, or more substantives come together, and belong to the same thing, they shall be put in the same case * as,

* *Allo* hereof is the same as of this; thereof the same as of it.

† That is, without a conjunction between them.

‡ Or, poculum ex argento, because made of silver.

* This is called apposition. The sign in the English is being, which may

Pate

Let these 2 examples be english'd: domus paterna, my fathers house;
peculum argenteum, a silver cup

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Pater meus vir amat me puerum,

My father being a man, loves me a child.

Obs. An adjective in the neuter gender, being put alone without a substantive, stands for a substantive, and may have a genitive case after it, as if it were a substantive*: as,

Multum lucri, Much gain.

III. When a noun substantive with *of* before it, comes after the verb *sum*, or after another substantive, and signifies some quality, or property redounding for the most part to the praise or dispraise of the forementioned thing or person, it shall be put in the genitive¹, or ablative² case: as,

1. *Puer boni ingenii*, or, } A boy of good wit.
Puer bono ingenio, }

2. *Esse bono animo,* Be of good courage.

IV. *Opus*, and *usus*, when they are Latin for need, require an ablative case of the word that has *of* before it: as,

Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I have need of thy judgment.

Viginti minis usus est filio,

My son has need of twenty pounds.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a genitive case.

I. Adjectives that signify desire¹, knowledge², remembrance³, care, fear, guilt⁴, or their contraries, as ignorance⁵, forgetting, &c. with many others†, require a genitive case after them‡: as,

1. *Cupidus auri*, Covetous of money.

2. *Peritus belli*, Expert in war.

put between the two substantives: the latter substantive declaring or limiting the signification of the former.

* These adjectives are no, little, much, more, less, and the like.

† Among these are certain adjectives ending in *ax* derived of verbs (thence called verbals): as, *audax*, *tenax*, &c. tho' the far greatest part of them is not reducible to any rule, but only to be learnt by use.

‡ The sign in English of the word, that is to be put in the genitive, is usually of: sometimes in, as appears by the examples here given.

3. *Memor præteriti*, Mindful of the past.

4. *Reus furti*, Guilty of theft.

5. *Ignarus omnium*, Ignorant of all things.

II. When a question is asked, the answer in *Latin* must be made by the same case ¹ of a noun, pronoun, or participle ^{*}, and by the same tense of a verb ², by which the question is asked: as,

1. *Cujus est fundus? Vicini*,

Whose land is it? A neighbour's

2. *Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur*,

What do they do in school? They study.

Obs. 1. But when the question is asked by *cujus*, *cujus*, *cujus*, then the interrogative, and answer to it, do not always agree in case: as,

Cuja est sententia? Ciceronis, Whose saying is it? Cicero's.

Obs. 2. The same is to be said when the question is asked by a word that governs divers cases: as,

Quanti emisisti librum? Parvo,

For how much have you bought the book? For a little.

Obs. 3. Also when the answer is made by any of these possessives, *meus*, *tuns*, *suus*, *noſter*, and *veſter*: as,

Cujus est domus? Non veſtra, ſed noſtra,

Whose house is it? Not yours, but ours.

III. Nouns partitive ¹, that is, which signify part, or some one of more †

Comparatives ² and superlatives put partitively, that is, having *of* or *among* after them

Lastly certain interrogatives ³, and certain nouns of number put ‡ partitively †

} require a genitive, or else an ablative with *ex*: as ^{*}

* The word in English, with which the noun, pronoun, or participle must be in case, is generally one of these, who? what? which? whose? whether of two? &c. called interrogatives. See note * p. 17.

† As aliquis *ſome one*, ullus, *any one*; pauci, *a few*; alſo nullus *no one*, the ſubſtantives nemo, &c.

‡ The interrogatives are which? whether? &c. The nouns of number are two, three, &c. firſt, ſecond, third, Omnis and cunctus follow the ſame rule.

* Sometimes de. Pauci de noſtris. Caſ. Or an accuſative with inter ante before it.

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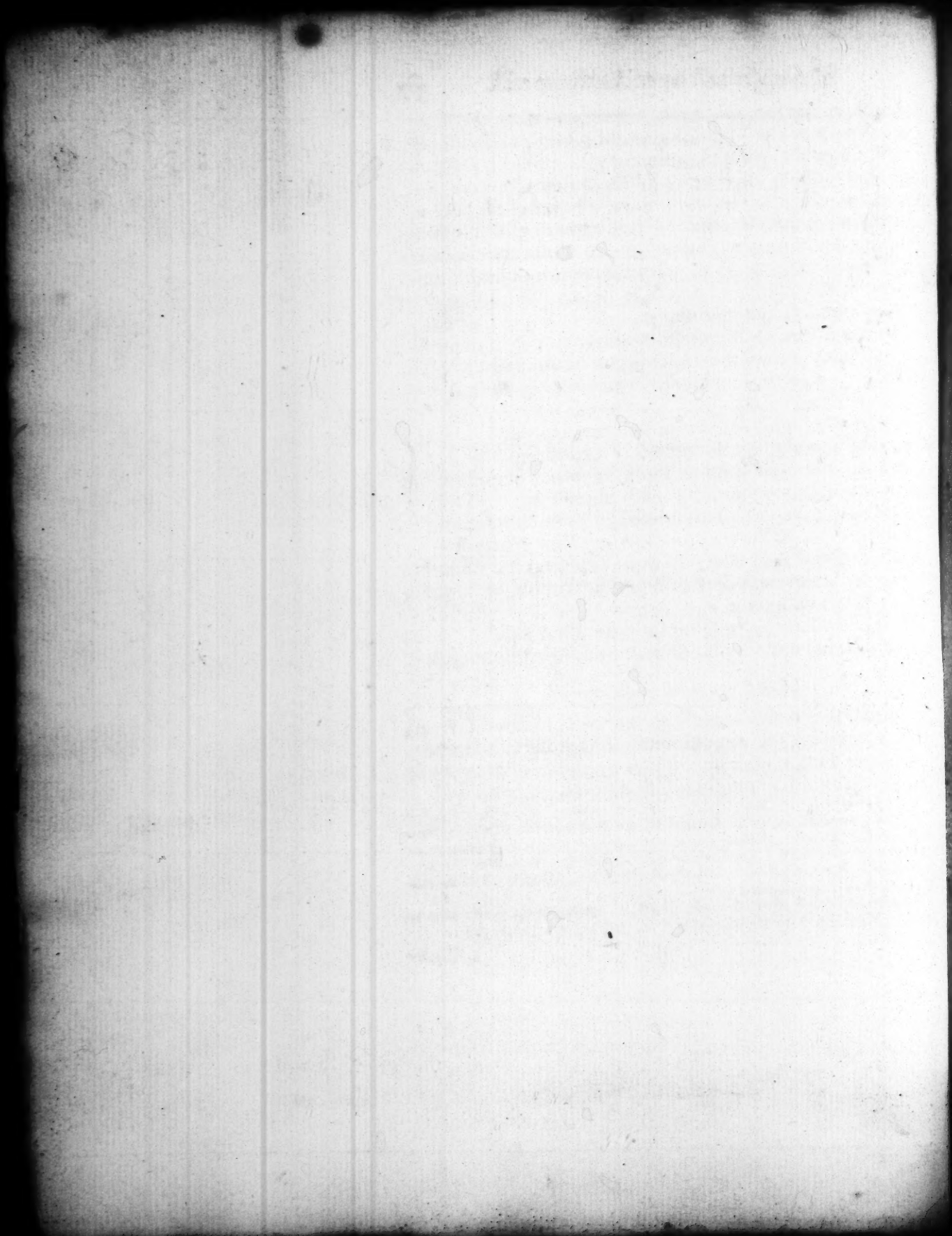
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1. *Aliquis nostrum*, or, *e nobis*, Some one of us.
2. *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, or, *ex auribus*,
Of the ears the left is the softer.
3. *Quis vestrum*, or, *e vobis*? Who among you.
4. *Primus omnium*; or, *ex omnibus*, The first of all.

Where note that the adjective must agree in gender with the word that has *of* or *among* before it: (as, in the former examples:) unless there be some other substantive expressed for it to agree with: as,

Homo gentis suæ doctissimus,

The most learned man of his country.

IV. Nouns of the comparative degree having *than*¹, or *by*², after them cause the word following *than* or *by* to be put in the ablative case*: as,

1. *Frigidior glâcie*, More cold *than* ice.
2. *Doctior multo*, Better learned *by* a great deal.

Obs. 1. Yet *than* is often made by *quàm*; and then the two nouns compared together agree in case: as,

Ciceronem ferunt eloquentiorem fuisse quàm Hortensium.

They say that *Cicero* was more eloquent *than Hortensius*.

Obs. 2. *Quàm* must always be expressed when the word that follows it, is not compared with that substantive, with which the comparative agrees: as,

Cicero fertur plures egisse causas quàm Hortensius,

Cicero is said to have pleaded more causes *than Hortensius*.

Adjectives with a dative case.

Adjectives that signify profit¹, or disprofit, likeness² or unlikeness, pleasure³ or unpleasantness, submitting⁴, or belonging to any thing⁵, with some others†, require a dative case ~~the word that has to or for before it~~†: as,

* Adverbs of the comparative degree follow the same rule: as, *plùs justo*, more than need is. Yet *plùs*, *ampliùs* and *minùs*, have sometimes a nominative or an accusative after them which is govern'd by *quàm* understood. See Vossius.

† Such as signify fitness or its contrary; also relation, friendship, hatred, resistance, difficulty and nearness.

‡ Several adjectives signifying profit, fitness, or their contraries, govern an accusative of the thing, with *ad*: as, *utilis*, *aptus*, *inaptus*, also *pronus*, &c.

I. Labor

1. *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the body.
2. *Equâlis Hectori*, Equal to Hector.
3. *Fucundus omnibus*, Pleasant to all persons.
4. *Parenti supplex*, Suppliant to his father.
5. *Mibi proprium*, Proper to me.

Hoc mihi tecum commune est,

This is common to me and you.

II. Nouns adjective of the passive signification in *bilis*, and participials in *dus*, require also a dative case*: as,
Flêbilis, or, *flendus omnibus*. To be lamented of all men.
Formidâbilis, or, *formidandus hosti*,
 To be feared by his enemy.

Adjectives with an accusative.

The measure of length¹, breadth², or thickness³, of any thing, is put after adjectives in the accusative case, and sometimes in the ablative: as,

1. *Turris alta centum pedes*,
A tower a hundred foot high.
2. *Arbor lata tres digitos*, A tree three fingers broad.
3. *Liber crassus tres pollices*, or, *tribus pollicibus*,
A book three inches thick.

Adjectives with an ablative case.

I. Adjectives signifying fulness¹, or emptiness², plenty³, or want⁴, require an ablative case, and sometimes a genitive†:

1. *Vita plena voluptatibus*, A life full of pleasures.
2. *Corpus inane animæ*, A body void of a soul.
3. *Dis[si]mus agri*, Very rich in land.
4. *Captus oculis*, Bereft, or deprived of sight.

* The difference between a participial and a participle is this; that the latter denotes time, which the former does not.

† The usual sign is of; sometimes in and with: *Compos* and *impos* come under this rule; but they rather govern a genitive than an ablative: as *Compos voti*. Voss.

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> Hoe tua est imago,

This is thy picture or the picture belonging
to thee.

The construction of Latin speech.

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II. The word signifying the *part affected*, whether of body, or mind, is put in the ablative case ¹ *after an adjective*: as
Æger pēdibus, Lame of his feet.

III. These adjectives *dignus*¹, *indignus*, *fretus*², *præditus*³, *contentus*⁴, *extorris*⁵, and the like will have an ablative case: as,

1. *Dignus honore*, Worthy of honour.

2. *Fretus amicis*, Relying upon friends.

3. *Virtute præditus*, Endued with virtue.

4. *Paucis contentus*, Content with a few things.

5. *Extorris urbe*, Banished the city.

Obs. 1. *Dignus*¹, *indignus*, and *contentus*², may also have an infinitive mood of a verb: as,

1. *Dignus laudari*, Worthy to be praised.

2. *Contentus in pace vivere*, Content to live in peace.

Obs. 2. *Dignus* and *indignus* instead of the infinitive mood, have commonly a subjunctive with *qui*: as,

Dignus qui laudetur, Worthy to be praised.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

I. When these *English* pronouns, *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *ours**, can in good sense be changed into, *of me*, *of you*, *of him*, *of her*, *of us*, they must be made in *Latin* by, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*: as,

Amore tui hoc facio,

I do this for your love, or, for the love of you.

Hæc est imago mei,

This is my picture, or, the picture of me; that is, representing me.

II. But if the said *English* pronouns cannot be changed into the *English*, *of me*, *of you*, &c. they denote possession, and must be made by *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *oster*, *vester*†: as, <

* Also my, your, thy, thine, hers, our.

† Moreover the words of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours, &c. coming after their substantive, are to be expressed by *meus*, *tuus*, &c. and made to agree with it: as, a friend of mine, *amicus meus*, not *mei*.

III. This

60 *The construction of Latin speech.*

III. This pronoun *himself* * having something expressed or understood for it to agree with *in case*, must be made by *ipse*: as,

Ipse hoc fecit, He did this *himself*.

Ipsæ feræ partus suos diligunt,

Savage beasts *themselves* love their young.

IV. But when the pronoun *him* has nothing for it to agree with *in case*, and moreover this particle *self* is, or may be joined with it, it must be made by the primitive *sui*: as,

Petit ut sibi ignoscas, He desires you to pardon *him*.

Insitum est hominibus a naturâ ut sese ament,

It is natural to men to love *themselves*.

Obs. If the particle *self* cannot be joined to *him* †, use *is*, or *ille*, instead of *sui* §

V. These pronouns *his*, *her*, *its*, or *their*, are to be made by *suus*, when *own* is, or may be joined to them †: as,

Deus amat creaturas suas, God loves *his* creatures.

Ita erat arbor onusta pomis, ut suus eum fructus dirumperet,

The tree was so laden with apples, that *its* fruit split it.

VI. But when *own* cannot be joined to *his*, *her*, *its*, or *their*, they must be made by *ejus* or *eorum*, instead of *suus* †: as,

Qui Deum amant, libenter ejus causa patiuntur,

They, that love God, willingly suffer for *his* sake.

Voluptates noxiæ sunt, earum tamen illis sceleris stulti capiuntur,

Pleasures are pernicious, yet fools are caught with *their* charms.

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

Verbs with a nominative case.

I. *Sum* ¹, *forem*, *fi* ², *existo*, and certain verbs passive, as, *dicor*, *vocor* ³, *salutor*, *appellor*, *habeor* ⁴, *existimor*, and the

* *Alse* itself; herself by *ipsa*; themselves by *ipsi*, &c.

† *Alse* her (*substantive*) it, or them.

‡ See more on this head in Additional Observations, Obs. VI.

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Change one of these examples for i. genitive plural

The construction of Latin speech. 61

like, will have such case after them, as they have before them *: as,

1. *Fama est malum*, Fame is an evil thing.
2. *Nemo repente fit pessimus*,
No man becomes very wicked on a sudden.
3. *Cræsus vocatur dives*, Cræsus is called rich.
4. *Malo te divitem esse, quam haberi*,
I had rather that thou wert rich indeed, than so accounted.

II. When a noun adjective¹, or participle² following a verb, is governed by the substantive which is the case before the verb, and answers to the question *who?* or, *what?* then must the verb have the same case after it, as it has before it: as,

1. *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter sleeps secure.
Decet nos orare jejunos, It becomes us to pray fasting.
2. *Studeto stans*, Study thou standing.

Verbs with a genitive case.

I. This verb *est* importing *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, will have a genitive case of the thing, or person, whose possession, property, or duty, it imports †: as,

1. *Hæc vestis est patris*, This garment is my father's.
2. *Inspicientis est dicere, non putaram*,
It is the part or property of a fool to say, I had not thought.
3. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri*,
It is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders.

Obs. These pronouns *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *oster*, and *vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the nominative case ‡: as,

* That is, either a nominative or an accusative: *Nobis non licet esse tam disertis*, and the like, are Grecisms, and rarely occur.

† For either the thing possessed is understood after *est*, as in the first example; or the word *officium* instead of part, property or duty, as in the two last.

‡ Also *humanus*, *belluinus*, &c. Obs. These adjectives are put in the neuter gender as often as they are followed by part, property, or duty; *officium* or some such word of the neuter gender being understood instead of them.

Hæc domus est vestra. This house is yours.

Nostrium est injuriam non inferre,

It is our part not to do wrong.

II. Verbs signifying to esteem, require a genitive case of the word that expresses the value, and answers to the question *how much?* as,

Parvi ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckon'd little worth.

Máximi pënditur nobilitas,

Nobleness of birth is very much regarded *.

III. Verbs of accusing¹, condemning², and admonishing³, besides their immediate accusative ‡, will have a genitive of the *thing* one is accused, condemned, or admonished of †: as,

1. *Hic furti se álligat,*

He makes himself chargeable with theft.

2. *Hujus criminis te condémno,*

I condemn you of this crime.

3. *Scripturæ officii nostri nos ádmonent,*

The scriptures admonish us of our duty.

Obs. The genitive after these verbs is often turned into an ablative, with the preposition *de* **: as,

1. *De epistolárum negligentiá me accúsas,*

You accuse me of negligence in writing.

2. *De pecúniis repetúndis damnátus est,*

He is condemned of money unjustly taken.

3. *Quà de re vos antè admónui,*

Of which thing I admonished you before.

* The verb *valeo*, to be worth, governs an ablative, sometimes an accusative: as, *valet duobus assibus* or *dubs asses*. The verb *æstimo* admits also of an ablative sometimes.

† By the immediate accusative in this, and the following rules, is meant that which answers to the question whom? or, what? after a verb active, and also after a deponent signifying actively, unless it be excepted by other rules, as *utor*, *fungor* &c. which govern an ablative.

‡ Also of the punishment after verbs of accusing and condemning; *damnari*, *dupli*, *capitis*, &c.

* The preposition is omitted after *crimen*, *scelus*, and the like general words: and say also *capite damnatus*, condemned to die.

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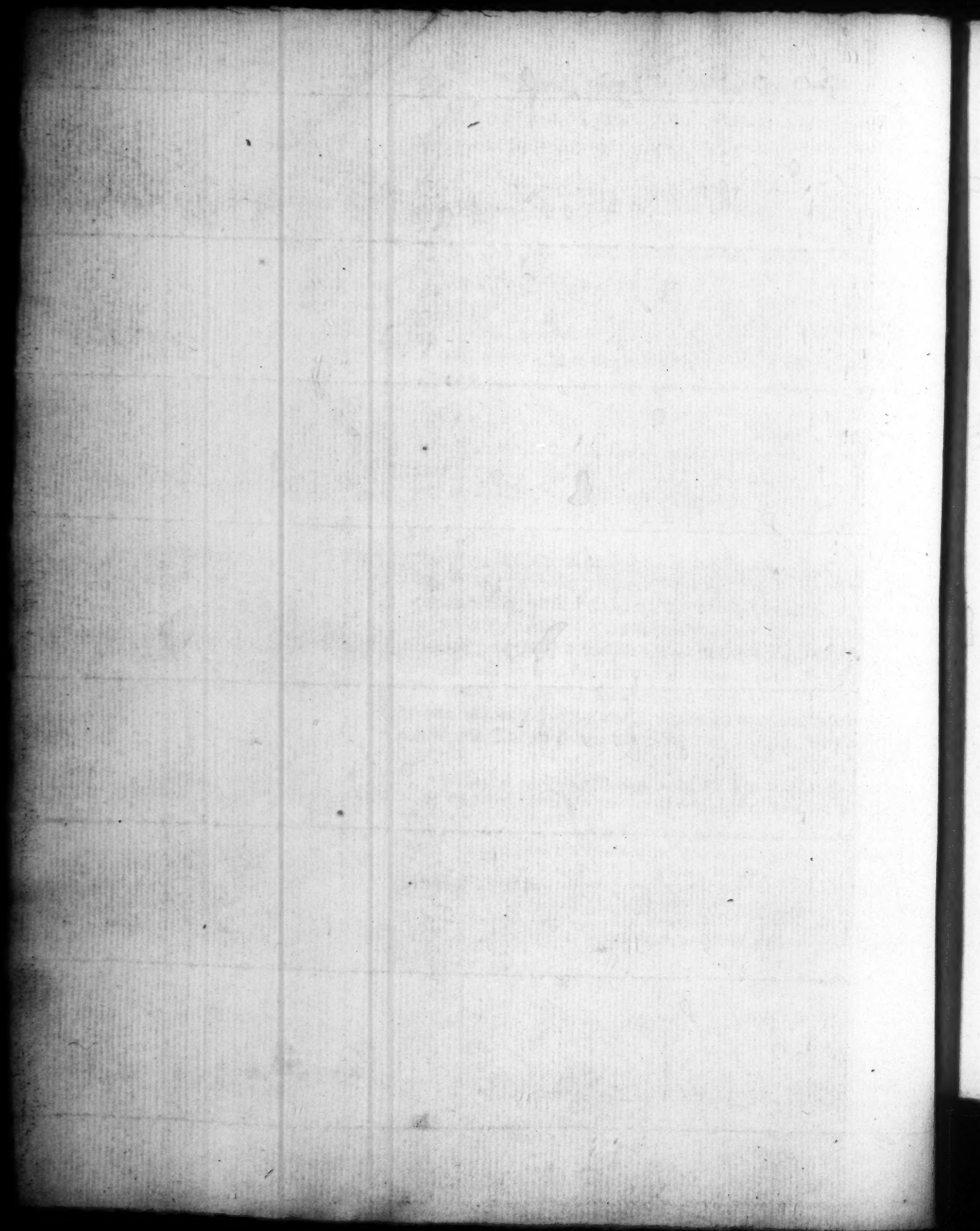
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IV. Verbs of acquitting, or absolving, besides their immediate accusative, have generally an ablative without a preposition: as,

Ego me etsi peccato absolvo, supplicio non libero,
Tho' I clear my self from sin, I do not free myself from punishment. /o'

V. *Satago, misereor* and *miserescō*, require a genitive case: as,
Rerum suarum satagit, He is busy about his affairs. /u/a'

Miserere mei Deus, Have mercy on me, O God.

VI. *Reminiscor*¹, *obliviscor*², *recordor*³, ~~and~~ *mémini*⁴, will have a genitive, or an accusative: as, /o/and

Reminiscor históriæ, I remember the history.

Obliviscor lectionem, I forget my lesson.

Mémini tui, or, *te,* I remember thee.

Obs. But we say,

Mémini de te, I made mention, or, spoke, of thee.

Egeo tui, or, *operâ tuâ,* I have need of thee, or thy help.

Pórior urbis, I conquer the city.

Pórior voto, I obtain my desire.

Verbs with a dative case.

I. Verbs signifying to shew or declare*, to promise or pay, to give or restore, to join or compare, to owe, to take from, to recommend, to postpone, to prefer, to intrust, to command†, besides their immediate accusative, will also have a dative: as,

Explica mihi lectionem hanc, Explicate this lesson to me.

Erípuít mihi gládium, He took my sword from me.

Obs. To which add these phrases:

Fácio tibi injúriam, I do you an injury.

Ago tibi grátias, I thank you.

Hoc tibi suádeo, I persuade you this.

Vinum, or, *vinó tibi interdico,* I forbid you wine.

* Loquor, to speak, is more usually construed with an accusative or ablative with de of the thing; and with cum or inter of the person.

† Except jubeo, which is construed either with an infinitive mood only, or with an infinitive mood and an accusative before it. Neuv. Meth. p. 429.

II. Verbs

II. Verbs neuter, and verbs deponent, that signify favouring, helping, hurting, trusting, studying, obeying, submitting, resisting, threatening*, and being angry with: also *contradico*, *diffido*, *pláceo*, *displiceo*, *excido*, *impono* to deceive, *occurro*, *respondeo*, *propinquo*, with others to be learnt by use, do govern a dative case.

III. Also *sum* with its compounds, except *possum*. Also verbs compounded with *satis*, *benè*; and *malè*: as, *satisfacio*, *benefacio*, *malefacio*. Lastly certain other verbs compounded with these prepositions *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*, will have a dative case†.

Obs. Actives, and deponents signifying actively, compounded with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, &c. have generally an accusative of the word that answers to the question, *whom?* or, *what?*

IV. And not only the verbs aforementioned, but all verbs whatsoever may have a dative case, when *to* or *for* comes after them, and signifies *for the use of* any one ‡: as,

Hoc tu tibi servas, You keep this for yourself.

Hunc mihi librum lege, Read this book to me.

V. The verb *sum* may often be used for *habeo*, and then the word that seems in *English* to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative; and the word, that seems to be the accusative case, shall be the nominative*: as,

Est mihi mater, I have a mother.

Non sunt mihi divitiæ, I have no riches.

VI. When *sum* has after it a nominative case and a dative, the word, that is the nominative case, may be put in the dative: so that *sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double dative case: as,

* Verbs of threatening will have an accusative of the thing threatened.

† Except *convenio*, to meet with, or to come and talk with; in which signification it governs an accusative.

‡ Obs. To and for are often understood, especially after verbs signifying to promise, to pay, to give, to sell, to send, to offer, to owe, to buy, to provide.

* This verb *suppetit*, to be ready at hand, has the very same construction, and is also used for *habeo*.

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Sum tibi præsidium, or, *præsidio*. I am a safe-guard to thee.

Hæc res est mihi voluptas, or, *voluptati*,

This thing is a pleasure to me.

Obs. And not only *sum*, but also several other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double dative case, one of the person, and another of the thing*: as,

Do tibi vestem pignori,

I give you a garment for a pawn.

Verto hoc tibi vitio,

I impute this to you for a fault.

Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis,

You esteem this a commendation to you.

Verbs with an accusative case.

I. All verbs active¹, also verbs deponent², and common³ signifying actively, have an accusative case after them of the object, that is, of the word that answers to the question *whom?* or, *what?*† as,

1. *Amo Deum*, I love God.

2. *Adipiscor honorem*, I get honour.

3. *Aspurnor te*, I flight thee.

II. Also verbs neuter may have an accusative case of their own or like signification: as,

Vivo vitam, I live a life.

Obs. Moreover *mæneo*¹ is used with an accusative, when it signifies to expect, also *sudo*², to sweat: as,

1. *Multæ nos calamitâtes manent*, Many miseries await us.

3. *Sudat sanguinem*, He sweats blood.

III. Certain verbs of asking¹, teaching², and cloathing³,

* These verbs are chiefly such as signify to give, and to esteem; as to count, to reckon, &c. The two datives are known by their signs to and for expressed, or understood.

† By the object is to be understood the thing or person on which the action passes from the doer: whence verbs that express an action of this kind are by Grammarians generally called transitives: and such, as express an action which terminates in the doer, are called intransitives. The defective verbs *novi*, *odi*, *sæpi*, *apage*, and *cedo*, govern also an accusative.

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with this verb *celo*⁴, will have two accusative cases, one of the *person*, another of the *thing**: as,

1. *Posce Deum véniam*, Ask God pardon.
2. *Dóceo te grammáticam*, I teach you grammar.
3. *Exuo me gládium*, I put off my sword.
4. *Celo te hanc rem*, I conceal this thing from you.

IV. Verbs of *motion*, and which signify to apply, to exhort, to call, to provoke, to incline, to belong, to tend, to conduce, or avail, and such like, having this sign *to* after them, will have an accusative case with the preposition *ad*: as,

Ad scholam ire, To go to school.
Provocáre aliquem ad pugnam,
 To challenge a person to fight.

Verbs with an ablative case.

I. All verbs require an ablative case of the instrument¹ *with*, or, *by* which, or of the cause² *why*, or the manner³ *how*, a thing is done†: as,

1. *Ferit eum gládio*, He strikes him *with* a sword.
2. *Táceo metu*, I am silent *for* fear.
3. *Summâ eloquentiâ causam egit*,
 He pleaded the cause *with* great eloquence.

II. The word of price is put after verbs in the ablative case ‡: as,

Véndidi auro, I sold *for* gold.
Emptus sum argénto, I am bought *for* money.

Obs. I. Except these genitives, when they are put alone without substantives; *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minóris*, and their compounds *tantíus*, *tantídem*, &c. as,

* And sometimes *moneo*: as, *Quid me istud mones?*

† The signs of the instrument in English are *with*, and *by*; those of the cause are *at*, *for*, *with*, *through*, or *by*; and those of the manner are *with*, *in*, *by*, &c. after. The word answering to the question made by *how?* is the manner; *by why?* is the cause or motive, &c.

‡ The English signs are *for*, *from*, *at*, or *with*.

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Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Pluris quam vellem,
For how much have you bought this horse? For more than
I would.

Obs. 2. After verbs of price we should always use these ad-
verbs *carius*, *vilis*, *melius* and *pejus*, instead of their nouns. /u

III. Verbs of plenty¹, or scarceness², filling, or emptying³,
loading, or unloading⁴, will have an ablative case*: as,

1. *Affluis opibus*, You abound in wealth.

2. *Cares virtute*, You want virtue.

3. *Spoliavit me bonis*, He plunder'd me of my goods.

4. *Levabis me onere*, You will ease me of my burden.

IV. *Utor*, *fungor*, *frutor*, *nitor*, *lætor*, *gaudeo*, *vescor*, and
the like, require an ablative case of the thing. *Dignor*, *mune-* /t,
ro, *communico*, *impertio*, *impertior*, have moreover an accusa- /l
tive of the person. Say likewise *prosequor te amore*, I love
you. *Afficio te gaudio*, I rejoice you. And *muto*, to change,
besides an accusative of the thing changed, will have an
ablative of the word which has for before it: as,

Aurum ære mutare, To change gold for brass.

V. Verbs that signify receiving¹, distance², or taking away³,
with some others, will have an ablative, with *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, or
de†: as,

1. *Accipit literas a Petro*, He received a letter from Peter.

Audivi ex nuntio, I heard by the messenger.

2. *Longè distat a nobis*, He is a great way distant from us.

3. *Eripui te e malis*, I deliver'd you from evils.

Obs. The ablative after verbs of taking away, may be turned
into a dative: as,

Subtraxit mihi cingulum, He took my girdle from me.

Eripuit illi vitam, He took his life from him.

* The English signs after verbs of plenty, filling, and loading, are often with,
or in; and of, or from after verbs of scarceness, emptying, or unloading.

† On is the English sign after *nitor* to lean, and *vescor* to feed; at after *gaudeo*
and *lætor*.

‡ From is the sign in English after these verbs; likewise of, by, or concerning
after verbs of receiving. To this rule belong verbs of buying, as, *emo*, *conduco*,
&c. also verbs of putting away: as, *moveo*, *arceo*, *pello*, &c. but the preposition
after these three last is often omitted.

VI. Verbs of comparing¹, or exceeding², may have an ablative case of the word, that signifies the measure of exceeding: as,

1. *Præfero hunc multis gradibus,*
I prefer this man by many degrees.

2. *Paulo intervállo illum superat,*
He is beyond the other but a little space.

VII. When a noun, or pronoun substantive joined to a participle expressed or understood, is neither the nominative case to any following verb, nor is governed by any other word, it is put in the ablative case *absolute**: as,

1. *Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt,*
The king coming, the enemies fled.

2. *Me duce, vinces,* I being captain, thou shalt overcome.

Obs. This ablative case may be resolved by one of these words, *dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam*; that is, the aforesaid ablative may be turned into a nominative, with one of these words before it, and the participle into a verb; as,

Rege veniente, or, dum veniret rex,
The king coming, or, while the king was coming.

Me duce, or, si ego dux fuero,
I being captain, or, if I be captain.

Verbs passive.

I. Verbs passive will have after them an ablative case, with the preposition *a* or *ab*†: as,

Virgilius legitur a me, Virgil is read by me.

Obs. 1. The same ablative shall be the nominative case to the verb, if it be made by the active: as,

* This ablative is called absolute, because it depends on no other rule. The sign is being, when the participle is not of the present tense: as, *Occiso duce, exercitus fugit*, The general being killed, the army fled. Being is always omitted in Latin. See Additional Observations. Obs. II.

† Sometimes a dative: as, *Tibi fama petatur*. Let fame be sought by thee. The English sign is by, in old English of.

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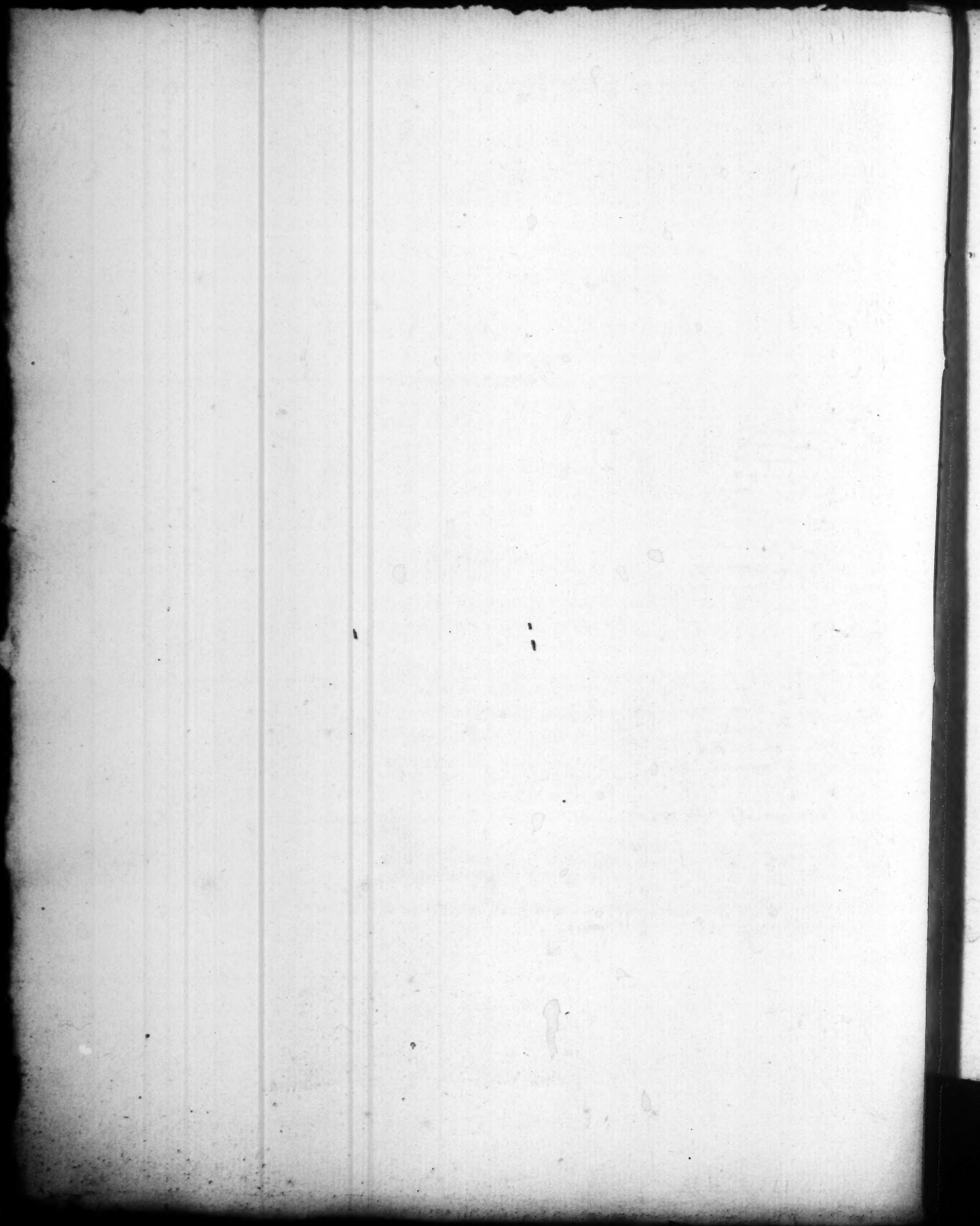
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Ego lego Virgílium, I read Virgil.

Obs. 2. When verbs active govern any case besides their immediate accusative, their passives also may have the same:

Officii admonémur, We are admonished of our duty.

Tu docéris a me grammáticam,

Thou art taught grammar by me.

Of the moods and tenses of verbs.

I. The subjunctive mood is so called from being governed by certain adverbs and conjunctions; yet it is often used absolutely like the indicative:

As first when the verb has before it, or may be expounded by, any of these signs, *let, may, can; might, could, would, should, or ought*; also *should have, or shall have**: as,

Quid putem? What can I think?

Quid fáceres? What would you do?

Secondly, in *commanding*¹, or *granting*²: as,

1. *Percontári désinas*, Cease to inquire.

2. *Fúerit áliis inimícus, tibi non fuit*,

Let him have been, or, suppose he has been an enemy to others, he has not been such to you.

After certain adverbs and conjunctions: as, *útinam, ut, ne, quomínus, &c.* the present tense subjunctive is used instead of the future: as,

útinam te posthac vídeam, I wish I may see you hereafter.

Curábo ut hæc ad te mittántur,

I will take care that these things shall be sent you.

II. When two verbs come together, either with or without this sign *to* between them, the latter shall be the infinitive mood: as,

Cúpio discere, I desire to learn.

* After *let, may, can*, use the present tense subjunctive.

After *might, could, would, should, or, ought*, the preterimperfect subjunctive.

After *might have, would have, should have*, the preterpluperfect subjunctive.

After *shall have*, use the future subjunctive.

Obs. *May, can, might, could*, are sometimes expressed by *possum, and would* by *volo*; the propriety of which is to be learnt by use.

Non audeo loqui, I dare not speak.

Obs. 1. When a nominative case, with the conjunction *that* before it, comes between two verbs, the conjunction may be cast away, and then the nominative shall be turned into the accusative, and the latter verb into the infinitive mood: as,

Audio te bene valere, I hear that you are well.

Unless *that* can be changed into *because*, and then it may be either cast away, as before, or be made by *quod*: as,

Gaudeo quod tu bene vales, or, *gaudeo te bene valere*,

I am glad *that*, or, *because* you are well.

Obs. 2. But the same conjunction *that* coming after any of these verbs, *peto*, *rogo*, *oro*, *poscō*, *flagito*, *hortor*, *curo*, *ago*, *facio*, *præcipio*, *impero*; also after *ita*, *tam*, *adeo*, *tot*, *talis*, *tantus*, and the like, is made by *ut* with a subjunctive mood*: as,

Oro, rogo te

Poscō, peto, flagito a te } *ut me adjuves*;

I beg *that* you would help me.

Ita ludo delectaris, ut vacare literis nequeas,

You are so delighted with play, *that* you can't find time for your studies.

Say likewise,

Suadeo tibi, or, *moneo te ut otium fugias*,

I exhort, or advise you to fly idleness.

Obs. 3. In like manner when the sign of the infinitive mood follows any of the foregoing verbs ~~to pray, to comfort~~, &c. or when coming after any verb whatsoever, it may be changed into the *English to the end that* †, it is made by *ut*, as before: as,

* Moreover that coming after verbs signifying the event, as *fit*, *evenit*, *contingit*, &c. is made by *ut*, with a subjunctive. The word that is sometimes omitted in English; as, I beg you would help me; as also *ut* in Latin: as, *fac redeas*, see that you return.

† When *to* can be changed into *to the end that* it may also be made by *ad* with a gerund in dum, and sometimes by the relative *qui*: as, the king hires soldiers to fight his battles:

Rex conducit milites { *ut dimicent*
 ad dimicandum } *prælia sua.*
 qui dimicent

peto, oro, rogo.

Q. quā ut.
See Wh.

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Hortor te ut valetudini tuæ cónsulas,
I exhort you to take care of your health.

Morátus sum sex annos Parísis ut studérem,
I staid six years at Paris to study.

Obs. 4. The *English* of the infinitive mood coming after any of these words, *who, what, which, when, where, how*, must be render'd in *Latin* by the subjunctive: as,

Dic ubi incípiam, Tell me where to begin.

III. When the *English* of any tense of the verb *sum* comes before an infinitive mood active, and signifies *must*, or *ought*, it is made by *débeo*, or *opórtet**: as,

Fílii paréntes suos honoráre debent,
Children are to honour their parents.

But when it comes before the infinitive mood passive, it must be render'd in *Latin* by the participle in *dus* with *sum*: as,

Paréntes honorándi sunt a liberis suis,
Parents are to be honoured by their children.

IV. The participles in *um*, which are put with *esse* or *fuisse*, in the infinitive moods active and passive, are in the accusative case, and must agree like adjectives with the substantives with which they are joined in the singular or plural number. But the words in *um*, in the future of the infinitive mood passive are supines, and must not be declined. Hence we say,

Aúdio libros istos lectum iri, not lectos,
I hear that those books will be read.

Obs. 1. The future in *iri* has always a passive signification. Hence the future infinitive of verbs deponent must be made by the participle in *rus* with *esse*, or *fuisse*: as,

Spero te mihi auxiliatúrum esse, I hope you will help me.

Obs. 2. But if the verb, whether active, neuter, or deponent, wants that participle, you must use *fore ut* with a subjunctive mood: as,

Spero fore ut mihi ignóscas,
I hope you will pardon me.

* But by the future in *rus*, where necessity or duty is not implied.

GERUNDS and SUPINES.

Gerunds¹ and supines² will have such cases as the verbs from which they come: as,

1. *Otiū scribēdi literas*, Leisure of writing letters.
Ad consulēdum tibi, To provide for thee.
2. *Auditum poētas*, To hear the poets.

GERUNDS.

I. When the *English* of the infinitive mood active coming after any noun substantive or adjective can be changed into the *English* participle of the present tense with *of* before it, it shall be made by the gerund in *di**: as,

Tempus agēdi pœnitentiam,

Time to do, or, of doing penance.

Cupidus visēdi, desirous to see, or, of seeing.

II. The *English* participle in *ing* signifying the *cause* or *manner* of doing with these signs *with* †, or *by*, before it, coming after a verb, participle, or noun adjective, shall be expressed in *Latin* by the gerund in *do*: as,

Incalēscō ludēdo, I grow hot with playing.

Cæsar ignoscēdo glóriam adēptus est,

Cæsar gained glory by pardoning.

III. But the *English* of the participle of the present tense coming after any of these words, *from*, *of*, *in*, *at*, *for*, *to*, *between*, *before*, must be expressed in *Latin* by a gerund with one of these prepositions before it, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *in*, *pro*, *preter*, *ad*, *inter*, *ante* ‡: as,

* Also *in* or *upon* after an adjective, and coming before the *English* participle of the present tense, are signs of the gerund in *di*: as, *peritus jaculandi* skilful in throwing darts: *certus eundi*, resolved upon going.

† Sometimes *of* in the same sense as *with*: as, *defessus sum ambulando*, I am weary of walking, or, with walking.

‡ *Inter* and *ante* regard time. Obs. The gerund in *dum* with *ad* is used instead of the infinitive after verbs of motion, and which signify to apply, to exhort, to call, to provoke, &c. and after these adjectives ready, slow, &c.

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|scribēnd-o līter-as
|scribēnd-is līter-is
|redimēnd-um captiv-os
|redimēnd-os captiv-os

Detérret me a scribendo, He deters me from writing.

Cógitat de edendo, He thinks of eating.

Inter ludendum, At playing.

Inter canandum, At supper time.

Obs. Prepositions, that require an ablative case, govern a gerund in *do*: and prepositions, that require an accusative case, govern a gerund in *dum*: because the gerund in *do* is equivalent to the ablative, or dative case; the gerund in *dum* to the accusative; and the gerund in *di* to the genitive.

IV. But if a gerund coming of a verb active or deponent has an accusative case after it, you may express it most elegantly by the adjective called the *gerundive**, thus:

The substantive following must be changed into the case of the gerund, and the gerund must agree like an adjective with the substantive changed: as,

Tempus agendi penitentiam, must be changed into

Tempus agende penitentie.

Detérret me a scribendo litteras, must be changed into

Detérret me a scribendis litteris.

Propter redimendum captivos, For redeeming captives, into

Propter redimendos captivos.

Obs. When these genitives, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, are put instead of their accusatives after a gerund in *di*, the gerund must not be changed: as,

Dant nobis facultatem irridendi sui,

They give us an occasion of laughing at them.

V. When you have this *English*, *must*, or *ought* in a sentence, instead of making it by *debeo*, or *oportet*, as before, you may turn the verb that follows *must* or *ought* into a gerund in *dum*, with this verb *est* set impersonally; and then the word, that seems in *English* to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative: as,

Abeundum est mihi, I must go hence.

* A gerundive is an adjective made of a gerund: as, *amandus* of *amandum*.

SUPINES.

I. The first supine has an active signification, and is put after verbs¹, and participles², that signify moving *to* a place; instead of the infinitive mood active*: as,

1. *Eo deambulatum*, I go to walk.

2. *Spectatum admissi*, admitted to see.

II. The latter supine has a passive signification, and is put instead of the infinitive passive after adjectives: as, *dignus*, *indignus*, *turpis*, *fædus*, *proclivis*, *fácilis*, *odiósus*, *mirábilis*, *optimus*, and such like: as,

Fácilis factu, Easy to be done.

TIME.

I. Time is put in the accusative and sometimes in the ablative case, if it answers to the question made by *how long?* as,

Vixit pater meus quinquaginta annos, or, *annis*,

My father lived fifty years.

II. But if it answers to the question made by *when?* it is put in the ablative case: as,

Nocte venit Milo, Milo came in the night.

SPACE OF PLACE.

Nouns, that signify *space* between place and place, are commonly put in the accusative case: as,

Pedem hinc ne discésseris, Stir not a foot from hence.

NAMES OF PLACES.

I. Common names[†] of places¹, as *City*, *Town*, &c. and

* Instead of the infinitive, it is sometimes a participle in *ing* with a *before* it: as, *I go a hunting*, *Eo venatum*. Such verbs, and participles signify the preparation to the action.

† A common name is sometimes called an appellative.

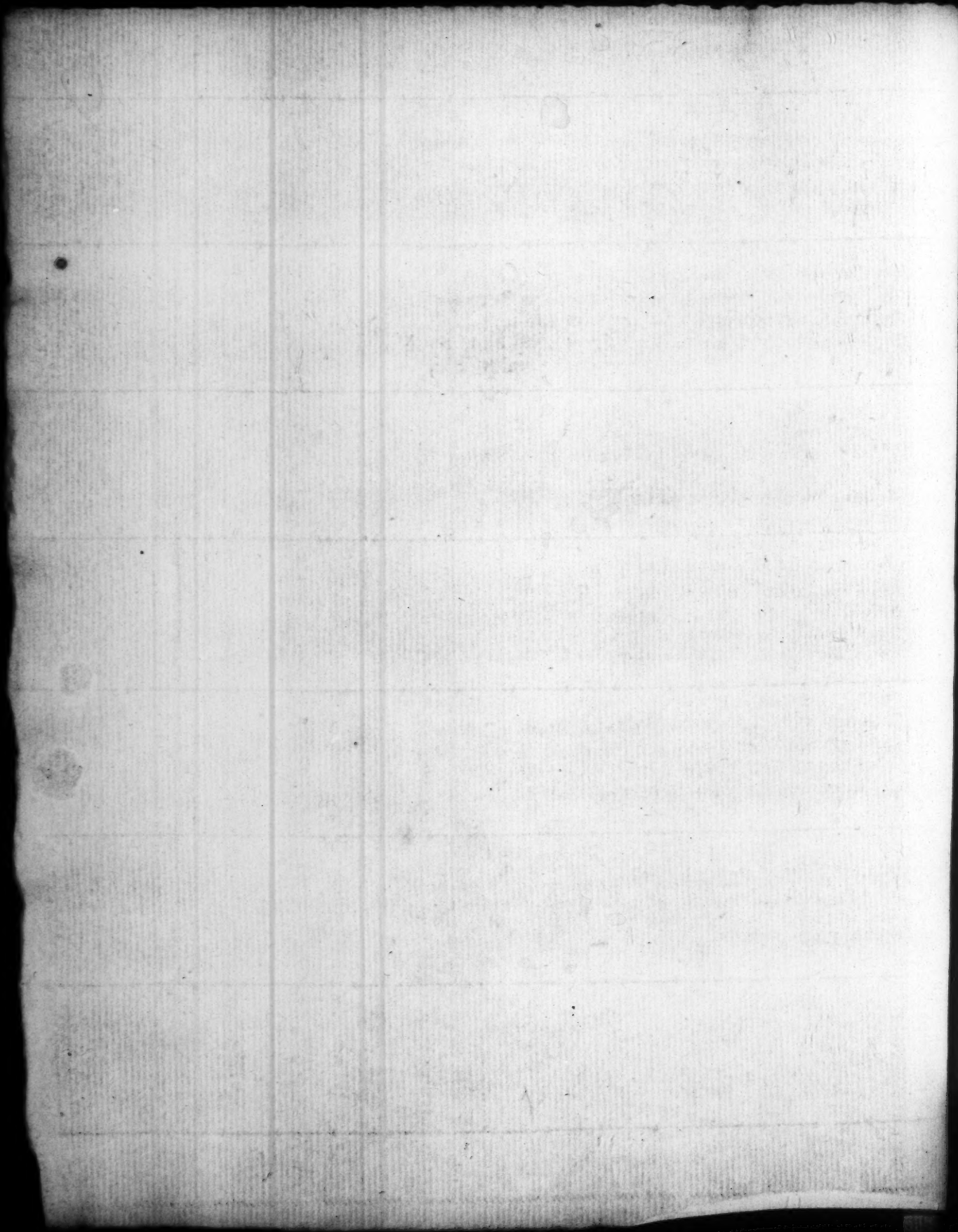
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proper names of countries², as *England, France, &c.* are put with a preposition if they follow a verb that signifies *action*, or *motion*, In a place, To a place, From a place, or By place: as,

1. *Proficiscor ex urbe*, I go out of the city.

2. *Vivo in Angliâ*, I live in England.

Veni per Gálliam in Itáliam,
I came through France into Italy.

II. But the proper names of towns and cities * are used without prepositions according to the following rules.

1. In¹ or at² a city or town, if its proper name be of the first or second declension, it shall be put in the genitive case: as,

1. *Vixit Londíni*, He lived in London.

2. *Stúduit Oxóniæ*, He studied at Oxford.

Obs. These nouns *humi, domi, militiæ, belli*, are likewise so used †: as,

Procumbit humi bos, The ox lies upon the ground.

Militiæ exutritus est, He has been brought up in the wars.

Domi bellique otiosi vivitis,
Ye live idle both at home and in war.

2. But if the proper name of the city or town be of the third declension¹, or of the plural number², it shall be put in the ablative case: as,

Militavit Carthágine, He was a soldier at Carthage.

Athénis natus est, He was born at Athens.

3. To a city or town, of what declension soever its proper name is, it shall be put in the accusative ‡: as,

Eo Romam, I go to Rome.

4. From or by a city or town, of what declension soever its proper name is, it shall be put in the ablative *: as,

* And sometimes Islands.

† *Domi* admits only of these adjectives *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ*: with other adjectives make use of *in*: as, *in domo paternâ* or *patris*, at my father's house.

‡ *Profectus sum ad Capuam. Cic. Ubi ad appositum non tam ipsum locum, quam propinquum significat. Vossius Synt. Lat.*

* Sometimes *per* is used for *by*.

Discessit Londino, He departed from London.

Profectus est Londino Cantabrigiam,

He went to Cambridge by London.

Obs. *Domus*, home, and *rus*, the country, tho' they be common nouns, have in all respects the construction of proper names of cities and towns as to their cases: as,

Rure educatus est, He was brought up in the country.

To { *Confero me domum*, I go home*.

{ *Recipio me rus*, I betake my self into the country.

From { *Abiit domo*, He departed from home.

{ *Rure reversus est*, He returned from the country.

III. If an appellative and a proper name of a place come together in a sentence after the signs *at*, *to*, *from*, or *by*, and seem as if they should both be put in the same case†; yet must each of them be put in that case which they ought to be in, if they stood alone: as,

Vixi Londini, in urbe totius Angliæ nobilissimâ

I lived at London, the most noble city of all England.

IMPERSONALS.

I. The nominative case of a verb impersonal is generally an infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, either expressed or understood; and this word *it* or *there* is commonly its sign: as, *decet*, it becomes.

Opórtet aliquem esse, There must be some body.

Obs. But if the verb impersonal has neither *it* nor *there* before it, then the word, that seems to be the nominative case, shall in *Latin* be such case as the verb impersonal will have after it: as,

Me opórtet, I must. *Tibi licet*, Thou may'st.

II. *interest* and *refert* require a genitive case. But the pronouns *me*, *thee*, *us*, *you*, *whom*, coming after these verbs are to be expressed by these Ablatives, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *nostrâ*, *vestrâ*, and *cujâ*: ‡ as,

* The sign *to* is commonly left out before home.

† According to Rule II. p. 54.

‡ See the construction of *est* for interest, p. 61, according to Nouv. Meth. p. 424.

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Interest omnium rectè agere,

It concerns all men to act rightly.

Tuâ refert teipsum nosse,

It concerns thee to know thy self.

III. Certain impersonals will have an accusative case only :

as, *delectat, decet, juvat, oportet.*

IV. Some besides the accusative case will also have a genitive * : as,

Peccati nos poenitet, We repent ourselves of our sin.

Tædet me vitæ meæ, I am weary of my life.

Fratris me quidem pudet, pigetque,

I am both ashamed of, and grieved at my brother.

Miseret me tui, I take pity of you.

V. All other impersonals govern generally a dative / *d*, *f*. / *d*
~~*libet, licet, liquet, patet, &c.*~~

Obs. The greatest part of verbs impersonal are at other times personal; and all the abovemention'd, except the six last, have frequently a nominative case of the thing in the third person, like other verbs : as,

Hoc mihi licet, This thing is allowed me.

VI. Verbs impersonal of the passive voice being formed of neuters, do govern such cases as the verbs neuter which they come of : as,

Parcatur sumptui, Let cost be spared.

Because we say, *Parcâmus pecuniæ,* Let us spare cost.

VII. A Verb impersonal of the passive voice has the like case as other verbs passive have : as,

Benefit multis a principe,

Good is done to many by the prince.

Obs. Yet many times this case is not expressed, but understood : as,

Mâximâ vi certâtur, that is, *ab illis,*

They strive with the greatest force.

* The accusative is of the person, the genitive of the thing: except when they are both persons, as in the last example. The genitive is generally known by this sign of before it.

CONSTRUCTION of PARTICIPLES.

I. Participles govern such cases as the verbs which they come of: as,

Fruiturus amicis, Like to enjoy his friends.

Consulens tibi, Providing for you.

Diligendus ab omnibus, To be loved of all.

II. Participles, when they are changed into nouns adjective, require a genitive case: as,

Fugitans litium, Avoiding contention.

III. These Participles *exosus*, *perosus*, and *pertæsus* have always an active signification when they govern an accusative case: * as,

Exosus sævitiam, Hating cruelty.

Vitam pertæsus, Weary of life.

IV. These participles *natus*, *prognatus*, born of, or sprung from, with others of the like signification, have generally an ablative case without a preposition: as,

Bonis prognata paréntibus, Born of good parents.

CONSTRUCTION of ADVERBS.

I. The adverbs *en*, and *ecce*, require a nominative, or accusative case after them †: as,

Ecce homo, Behold the man.

En impudentiam, See the impudence.

II. Adverbs of quantity ¹, time ², and place ³, require a genitive case: as,

1. *Satis verborum*, Enough of words.

2. *Tunc temporis*, At that time.

3. *Ubique gentium*, Every where.

* *Exosus* and *perosus* when used in the passive signification govern a dative.

† *En*, and *Ecce* spoken by way of contempt, or upbraiding, govern an accusative only.

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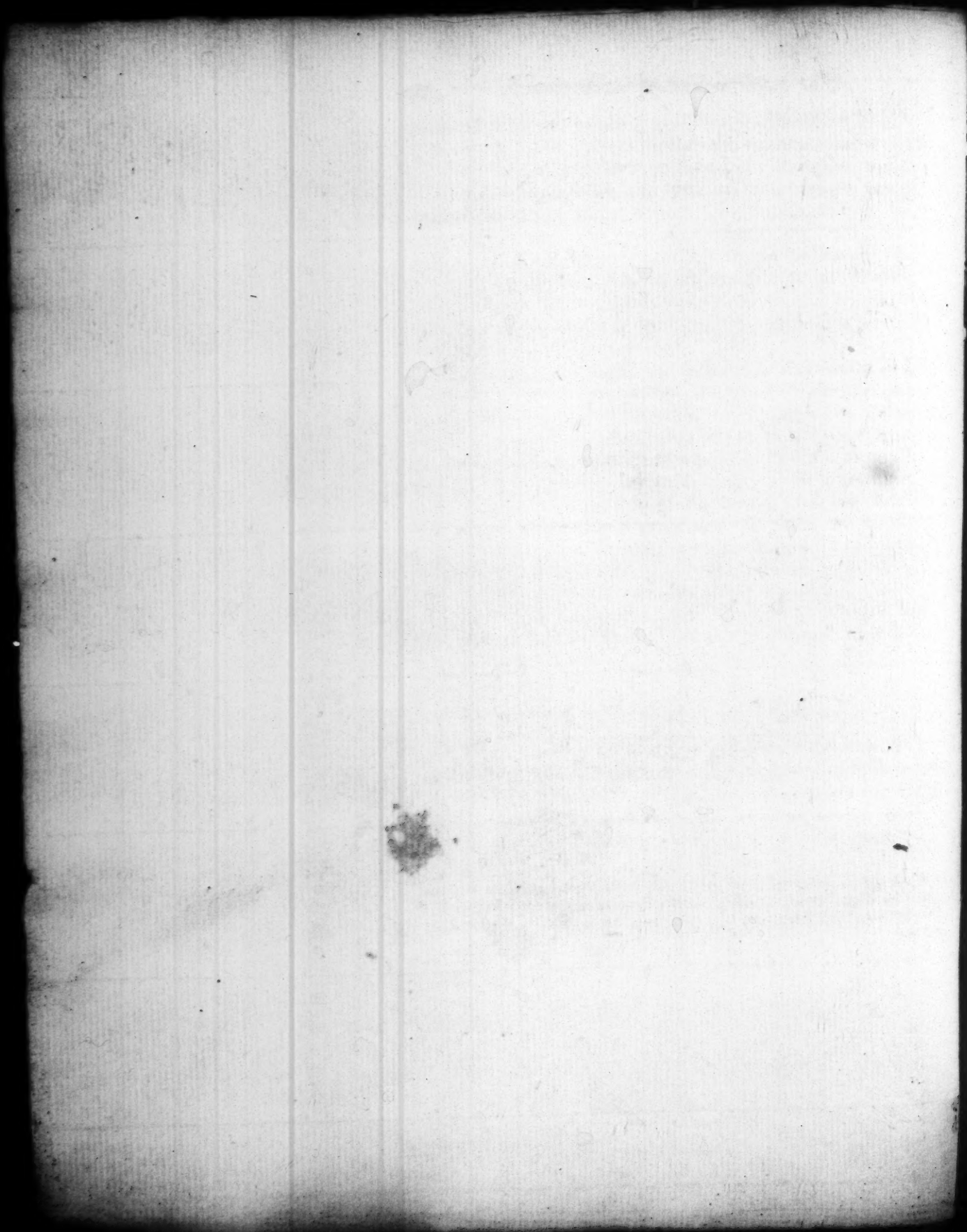
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III. Certain adverbs will have a dative case like the nouns from which they are derived: as,

Venit obviam illi, He came to meet him.

Canit similiter huic, He sings like this man.

IV. Certain adverbs will have an accusative case of the preposition that they come of: as,

Própius urbem, Nearer the city.

Próximè castra, Nearest the camp*.

CONSTRUCTION of CONJUNCTIONS.

I. Conjunctions copulative and disjunctive, and these four *quàm*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *an*, couple like cases[†], and like moods², and tenses²: as,

1. *Xénophon et Plato fuère equáles*,

Xenophon and Plato lived at the same time.

2. *Petrus et Joánnēs precabántur et docébant*.

Peter and John prayed and taught.

Unless the sense, or manner of construction require the contrary by other rules: as,

Stúdi Romæ et Athénis,

I studied at Rome and at Athens,

Et habétur, et referétur tibi a me grátia.

It is both esteemed by me as a favour, and shall be requited by me.

CONSTRUCTION of PREPOSITIONS.

I. Sometimes this preposition *in* is not expressed in Latin, but understood, and yet causes the word following it to be put in the ablative case: as,

Hábeo te loco paréntis, that is, *in loco*,

I account you *in* the place of a parent.

* But *propius* and *proximè* are more usually construed with a dative. Vossius.

† They are said to join, or couple like cases, by reason of some word being understood that went before: as, *video te, et Joannem*, that is, *video te, et [video] Joannem*.

II. A verb compound sometimes requires the case of the preposition that it is compounded with: as,

Exeo domo, I go from home.

Prætereo te, I pass by you.

Adeo templum, I go to the church.

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

O and *heu*¹ may have a nominative, accusative, or vocative case after them; *proh*, *ah*², and *vah*, an accusative or vocative; *hei* and *væ*³ have only a dative*: as,

1. *Heu stirpem inuisam*! Alas, the hated stock!

2. *Ab me miserum*! Miserable man that I am!

3. *Væ mihi*! Wo to me!

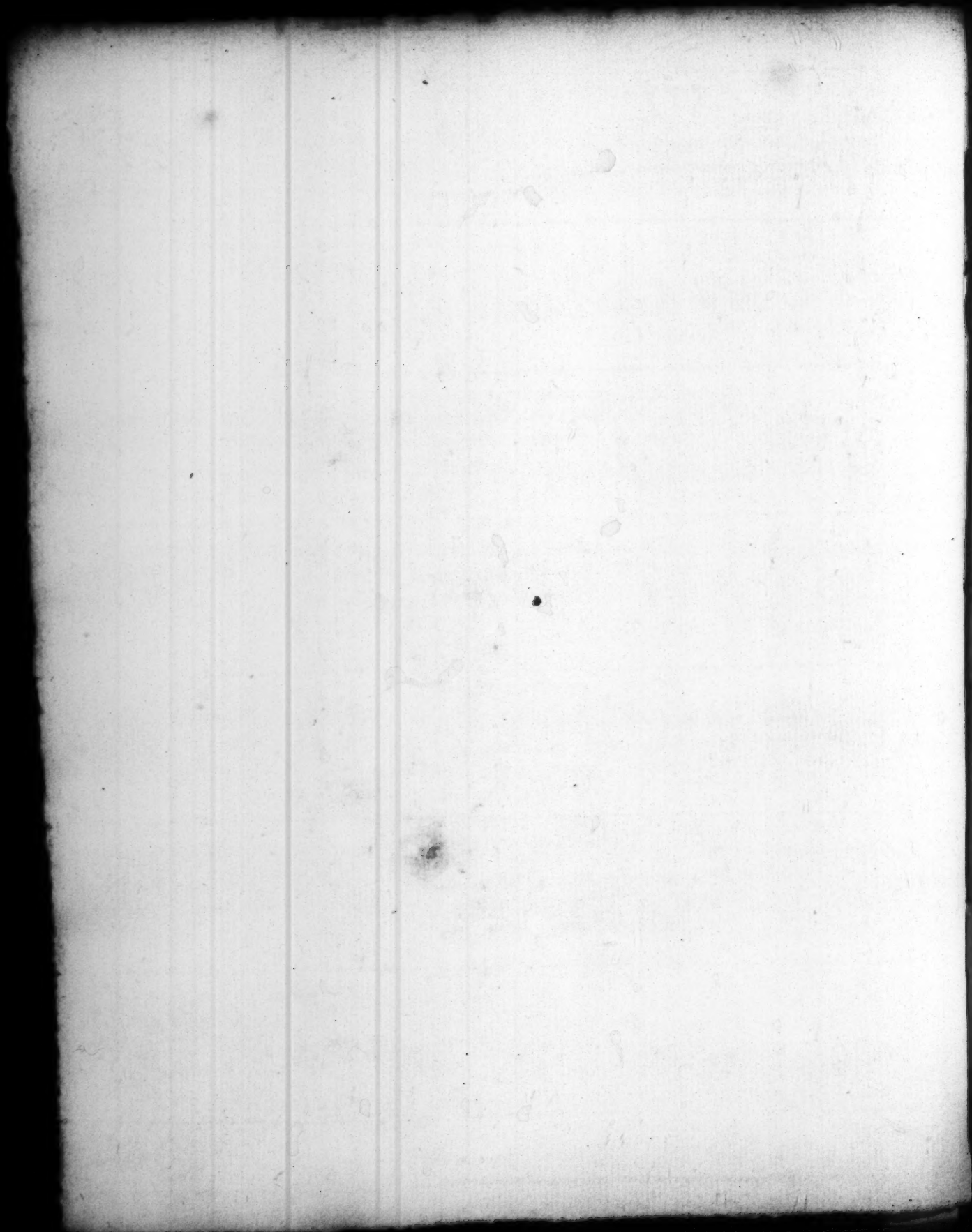
* O used in calling, or saluting, admits only of a vocative.

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A D D I T I O N A L O B S E R V A T I O N S.

Obs. I. **T**HES*E* *English* particles *of, to, for, with, by, &c.* are not always prepositions, or signs of cases; but often go to the completing of the sense of the foregoing word, and are reckon'd as part of it: as, *to admit of one*, *admittere aliquem*; *to hope for health*, *sperare salutem*; *to wish for death*, *mortem optare*; *to care for a thing*, *rem curare*, &c. Also after certain adjectives: as, *the midst of winter*, *media hyems*, *the rest of the words*, *reliqua verba*, &c.

Obs. II. The participle *having* coming before a verb, is to be expressed in *Latin* either by the participle of a verb *deponent*, as, *having spoke he sat down*, *locutus confedit*; or by the preterpluperfect of the verb, and *cum*, &c. as, *having heard this, he departed*, *hoc cum audisset, abiit*. Unless you change the *English* from active to passive, and make it by the ablative case absolute: as, *this being heard he departed*, *hoc audito, abiit*.

Obs. III. A participle in *ing* after *of, for, from, &c.* is oftentimes to be made by a subjunctive mood, and the sign of [that] *for* [because] is made by *quod*: *of, from* [lest that] by *ne*: as, *I heard of your being sick*, *audivi quod fueris ægrôtus*. *He was angry with me for doing it*, *succensuit mihi quod fecerim*: *beware of being taken*, *cave ne capiâris*. *He dissuaded me from going*, *dissuâlit ne irem*.

Obs. IV. The adverb *not* coming after a verb in *English* is always to be set before it in *Latin*; and when *it* signifies *forbidding*, it is expressed by *ne* with a subjunctive mood, and sometimes an imperative.

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Obs. V. Many *English* words are expressed by one in *Latin*: as, *seeing that*, or *being that*, *cum*; *for the most part*, or *most an end*, *plerumque*; *Of his own accord*, or, *head, ultro*; *I hold my peace*, *taceo*; *E're it be long*, or, *within a while*, *brevi*: and very many others.

Obs. VI. When *him*, or *his*, have a *personal relation* to the nominative case of the next foregoing verb in the third person (if there be any such in the sentence) or to some word governed by that nominative, use *sui* for *him*, and *suus* for *his*.

As in this sentence, *John desires you to pardon him*; the word *him* having a *personal relation* to *John*, that is, being one and the same person with *John* the nominative to the next foregoing verb in the third person (for the verb *pardon* is in the second) hence we say *Joannes petit ut sibi ignoscas*, not *ipsi*. The like appears very visibly with relation to *his* in this example, *God loves his creatures*, where *his* has a *personal relation* to *God*: for ask the question *whose creatures*? the answer is, *God's*.

In order to discover this *personal relation* in some sentences, we are obliged to change the form of expression, as by turning actives into passives: as in these,

Hunc sui cives ejecerunt.

Hic ejectus est a civibus suis.

Trahit sua quemque voluptas.

Quisque trahitur a sua voluptate.

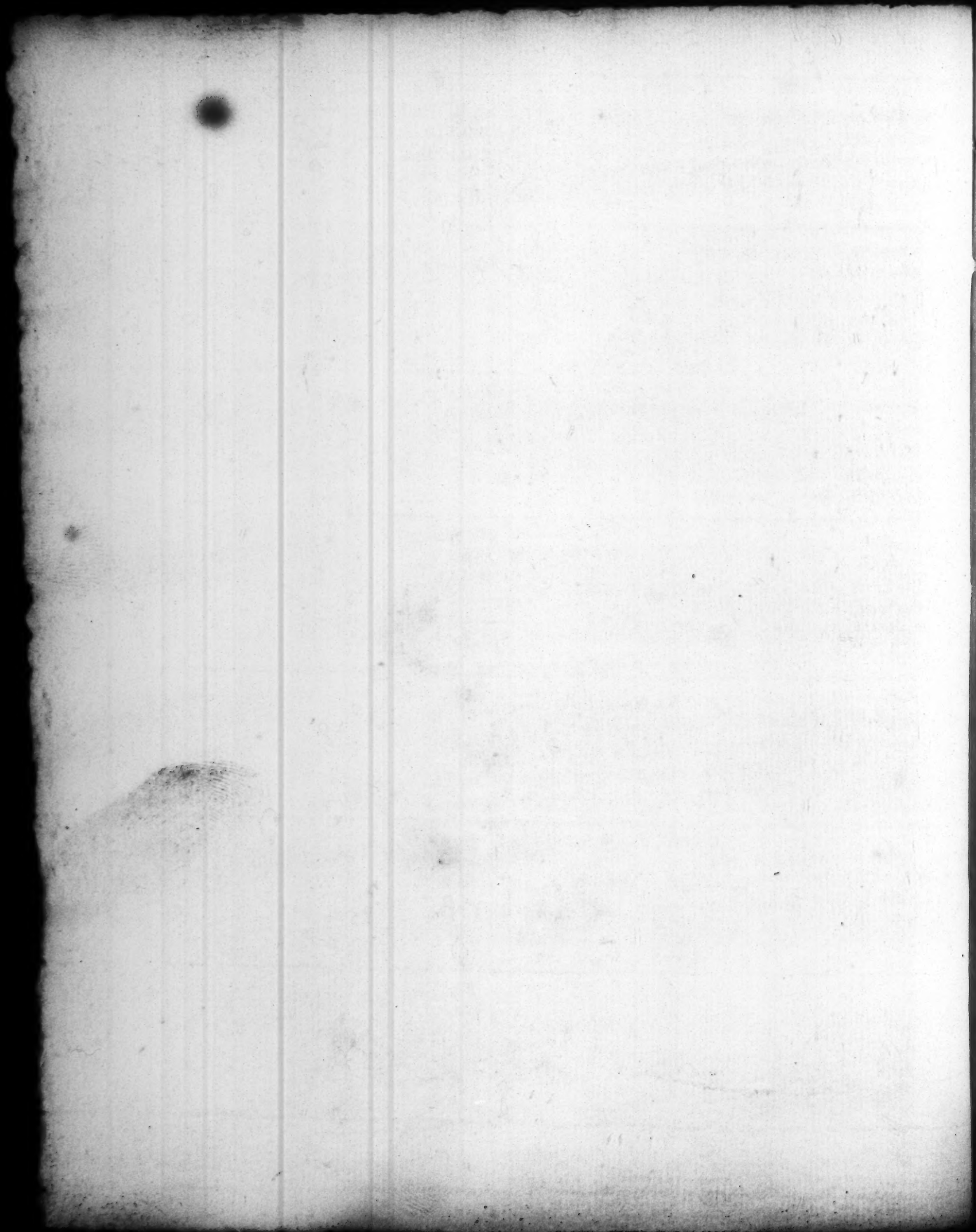
Where there is no danger of rendring the sense doubtful or obscure, the purest authors have used *ipse* and *sui*, also *suus* and *ejus* promiscuously: as, *omnes boni, quantum in ipsis fuit, Cæsarem occiderunt*. Cic. *Vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est*. Idem. *Quid Agamemnon? Cum devorisset Diána quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset*. Idem. See *Valla, Nouv. Methode, Oxford grammar, &c.*

Obs. VII. When a *passive English* is to be made by a *Latin* neuter, then the present tense *English* is frequently made by the preterperfect tense *Latin*, and the preterimp. *English* by the pluperfect tense *Latin*, as in the verbs *sit, come, go, &c.*

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as, *Cum confediffemus*, when we were sit. *Quóniam molli confédimus herbá*, seeing that we are fate upon the soft grass. So *veni*, I am come. *Veneram*, I was come, &c.

Obs. VIII. Some words in the same signification have a different construction.

Acquiesco huic rei, or, *in hac re*.

Comparo Virgílium Homéro, *cum Homéro*, or, *ad Homérum*.

Condúcit huic rei, or, *ad hanc rem*.

Conséntio tibi, or, *tecum*.

Disséntio, *disfídeo tibi*, or, *a te*.

Díversus, *aliénus huic*, or, *ab hoc*.

Dono tibi librum, or, *te libro*.

Illúdo, *insulto tibi*, *te*, or, *in te*.

Impértit tibi salutem, or, *te salute*.

Induo tibi vestem, *te vestem*, *te veste*.

Instrávit equo pénulam, or, *equum pénulá*.

Mitto tibi, and *ad te*.

Occúmbit mortem, or *morti*.

Præcédo, *præcúrro*, *prævërto*, *præsto*, *præcéllo*, *præstolor*,
anteo, *antecédo*, *médicor*, *móderor*, *palpor*, *ádulor tibi*,
vel *te*.

Prohibére alicui domum, or *domo*.

Próximus mibi, *me*, *post me*, *a me*.

Subíre arcem, or *arci*. *Cum aliis*.

Obs. IX. Some words having different significations, have different government.

Æmulor tibi, I envy you. *Æmulor te*, I imitate you.

Accédo tibi, I assent, &c. *Accédo ad te*, I come to, &c.

Auscúlto tibi, I obey you. *Auscúlto te*, I hear you.

Cónsulo tibi, I counsel you. *Cónsulo te*, I ask you counsel.

Do tibi literas, I deliver to you, &c. *Do ad te literas*, I send to you a letter, &c.

Réfero senátui, I relate to, &c. *Réfero ad senátum*, I propose to the senate, &c.

Solvo tibi, I pay to you. *Solvo te*, I loose you.

Stúdeo huic or *in hoc*, I endeavour for. *Stúdeo hoc*, I desire, &c.

Témpero sócios, I sway, &c. *Témpero sóciis*, I abstain from, &c.

Timeo, métno, formído, cáveo te, or *a te*, as an enemy.

Timeo, métno, formído, cáveo tibi, as a friend.

With others of like sort.

Obs. These sentences are ELLIPTICAL. *Ubi ad Diána véneris*, sc. *templum*. *Discrúciór ánimí*, sc. *cogitatióne*. *Prímó labórat tertiána*, sc. *Prímó loco, labórat tertiána febre*. *Est illi a secrétis*, sc. *Confiliis servus*. *Paucis te volo*, sc. *Paucis verbis te volo cólloqui*. *Ego illud negáre factum*, sc. *coepi*. *Bona verba quæso*, sc. *dic*. *Id genus multa*, sc. *secúndum*. *Cave dicas*, sc. *ut*. *Abése bídui*, sc. *itinere*.

How to make the case before, and after, the verb.

1. Find out the verb by the signs *do, did, have, had, shall* or *will*, or by the signs *am, art, is are, &c.* *.

2. Ask *who?* or *what?* of the verb in order to find out the nominative, and the word that answers to the question is the nominative sought for.

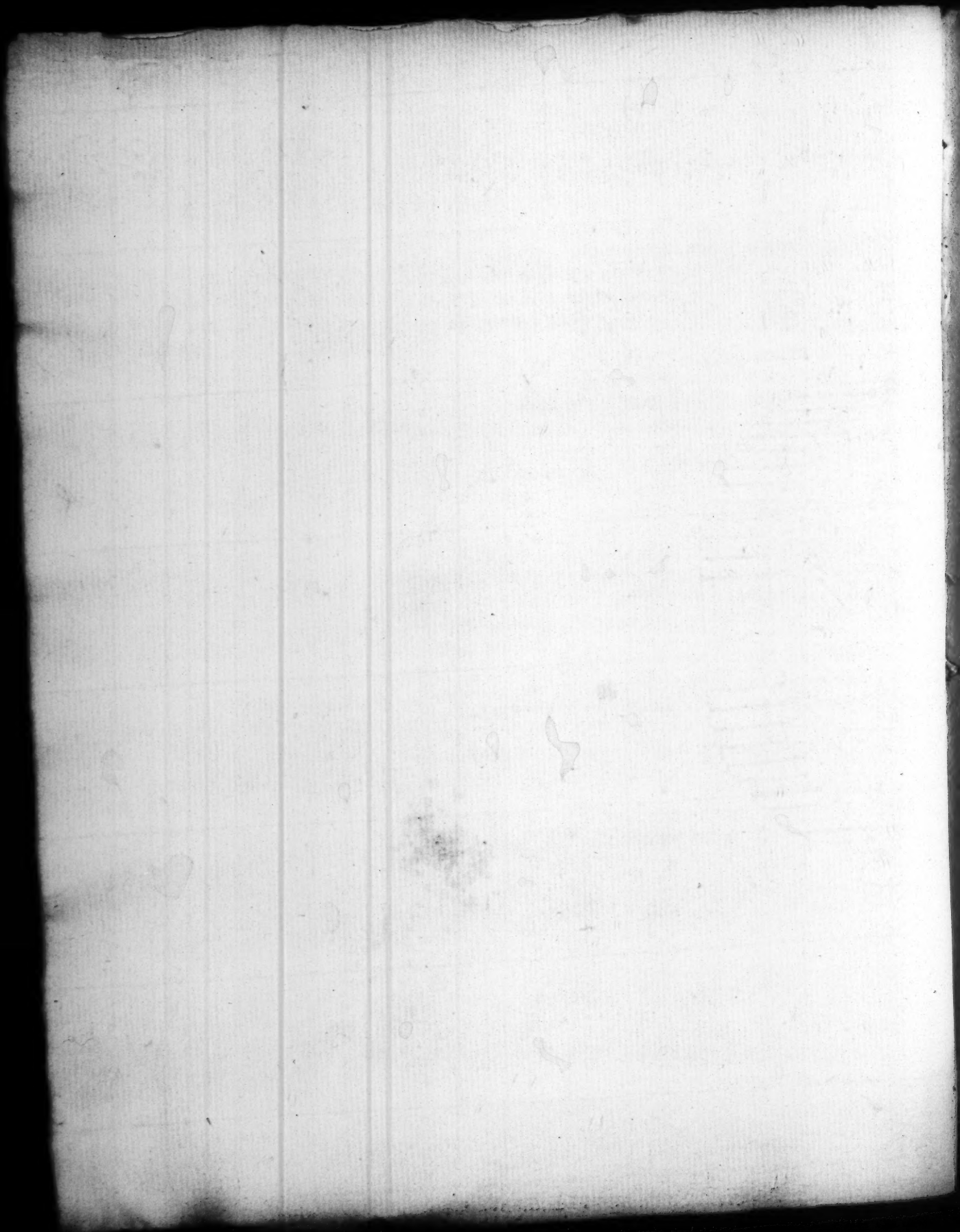
3. Write down the *Latin* for the nominative, and then find out what number and person it is of by p. 4. and p. 20.

4. Make your verb agree with your nominative after having found out the *voice, mood, and tense* which the verb must be in, and write it down.

5. If any word follows the verb, as in this sentence, *I hear the master*, then with the nominative and the verb ask the question *whom?* or *what?* thus, *whom*, or, *what do I hear?* the answer is, *the master*, which shall be put in the accusative case, or whatever case the verb will have after it.

* When there is no sign before the verb, if it signifies the time that now is, put it in the present tense, as, *I love*, *ego amo*: but if the verb signifies the time past, make it by the preterperfect, or preterimperfect. See p. 22. Tenses: and note * p. 23.

2



A method of construing Latin into English for beginners.

1. **A**FTER having read the sentence plainly and distinctly to a full stop, take in the first place the words that express some passion as *heu!* &c. or that excite the attention, as *age, heus,* &c. Where these are wanting take vocative cases; and if those be also wanting, take adverbs of forbidding, order, time, or place, as *ne, deinde, quando, ubi;* or conjunctions.

2. In the second place (or if there be none of the former words, in the first place) take the nominative to the principal verb (or what stands instead of the nominative) and the word depending upon the nominative, whether adjective or substantive.

3. Then take the verb personal that agrees with the nominative, and in the next place the noun that is governed by the verb: and if there be more nouns than one, first the accusative, and then the dative, before the ablative, or genitive.

4. The infinitive mood is taken after another mood: The adjective goes with the substantive: and in *English* is expressed before it, as, *puer bonus,* a good boy. If some other noun depend either upon the adjective or substantive, it must be taken with it: if upon the adjective, the substantive must be first expressed in *English*; otherwise the adjective: as, *puer cupidus doctrinæ,* a boy desirous of learning: *magna vis auri,* a great sum of money. The preposition must be taken with its case.

Obs. 1. When a question is asked, the *English* nominative is put between the sign of the verb and the verb itself: as, *Quid vides?* What do you see?

Obs. 2. Relatives, and interrogatives governed by a verb are taken before the verb that governs them, as in the former example.

The following adverbs and conjunctions are used with an indicative mood after them.

An, num, utrum, and *ne* enclitic, when they ask a question.

Quoniam, quippe, quando, quandôquidem, Whereas, seeing that.

Donec, dum, quoad, As long as, while that.

Quin, Why not ?

Ut, As, or, like as. How ?
As soon as.

Etsi, quanquam, tametsi, etiâmsi, govern both moods ; but an *indicative* at the beginning of a sentence, (especially the two first, says *Valla*) and a *subjunctive* afterwards.

Ni, nisi, si * if, *sin, siquidem, quod, quum* or *cum*, when, *posteaquam, postquam*, and *ubi* for *postquam*, govern both moods much after the same manner.

Moreover *antequam, priûsqum, simul ac, simul atque, utcunque*, govern both moods. *Lilly, Valla, Vossius, &c.*

The following adverbs and conjunctions are used with a subjunctive mood after them.

An, num, utrum, and *ne* enclitic, when they express doubting, or are taken indefinitely.

Cum, Whereas, or seeing that.

Donec, dum, quoad, cum, Until.

Modo, dum, dummodo. So that, upon condition that.

Ne, lest that, or in forbidding.

Quamvis, quomî- nus, licet, cum, si, ut, } Altho'.

Quasi, tanquam, } As if.
ceu vero, perinde ac si, }

Quin, But, after a negative.

Utinam. Ut, That.

Uti, quo, and the relative *qui* in the same sense as *ut*, that.

* When a preterimperfect, or pluperfect tense follows *si*, it always governs a subjunctive mood, as, if you loved me, *si me amares*: if you had studied, *si studuisses*.

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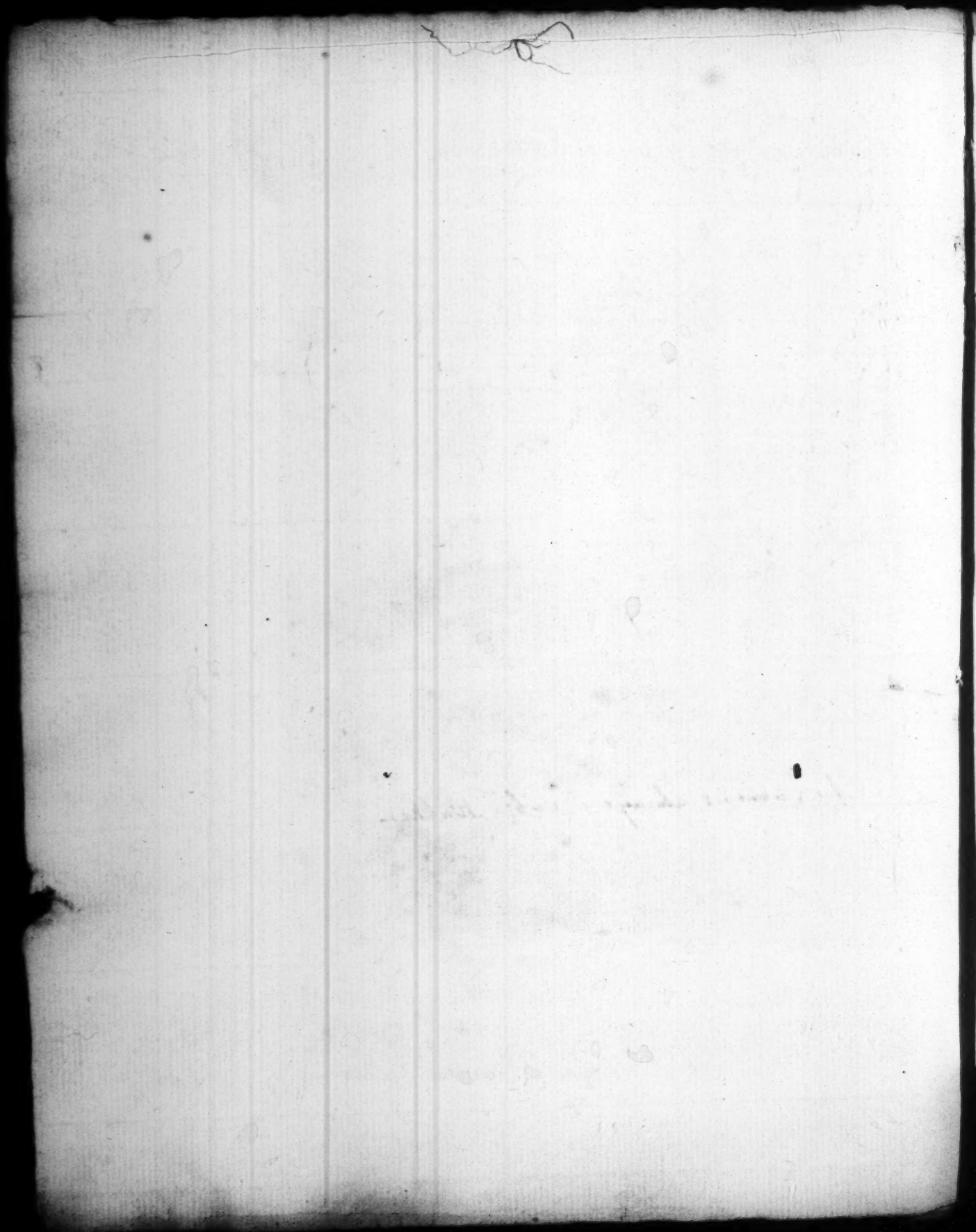
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(vii)

LATIN TERMINATIONS of the NOUNS.

Singulariter,

Declen- sion.	1	2	3	4	5	Bon-us.	Trist-is.	Duri-or.
Nom.	a	r, us um	a, c, e, i l, n, o, r s, t, x	us, u	es	m. f. n. us, a, um	m. f. n. is e	m. f. n. or us.
Gen.	æ	i	is	ûs, u	êi	i, æ, i	is	or-is
Dat.	æ	o	i	ui, u	êi	o, æ, o	i	or-i
Accus.	am	um	em, im except neuters.	um, u	em	um, am, um	m. f. n. em e	m. f. n. or-em us
Vocat.	a	r, e um	a, c, e, i l, n, o, r s, t, x	us, u	es	e, a, um	m. f. n. is e	m. f. n. or us
Ablat.	â	o	e, i	u	e	o, â, o	i	or-e, or-i

Pluraliter,

						m. f. n.	m. f. n.	m. f. n.
Nom.	æ	i a	es a, ia	us ûa	es	i, æ, a	es ia	ores ora
Gen.	arum	orum	um, ium	ûum	erum	orum, arum, orum	ium	orum
Dat.	is	is	ibus	ibus, ubus	ebus	is, is, is	ibus	oribus
Accus.	as	os a	a, ia	us ûa	es	os, as, a	es ia	ores ora
Vocat.	æ	i a	es a, ia	us ûa	es	i, æ, a	es ia	ores ora
Ablat.	is	is	ibus	ibus, ubus	ebus	is, is, is	ibus	oribus

Felix is declined in the singular with the terminations of *durior*, as *is*, *i*, &c. and in the plural with the terminations of *tristis*.

LATIN TERMINATIONS of the VERBS, &c.

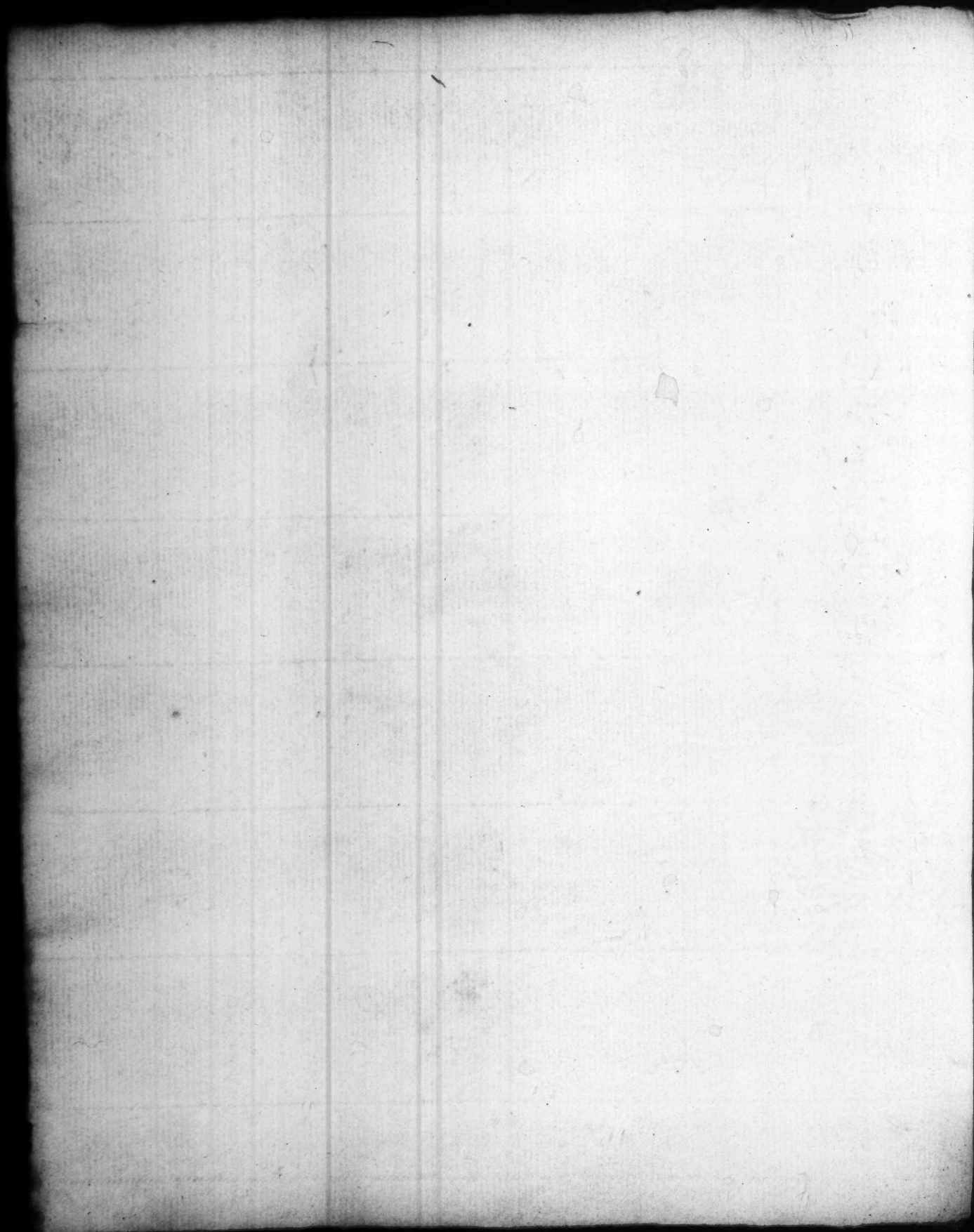
1 st Conj. -o -avi -atum	3 ^d Conjugation variously.
2 ^d Conj. -eo -ui -itum.	4 th Conj. -io -ivi -itum.
Active voice.	Indicative mood present tense. Passive voice.
Am-o, as, at: ámus, átis, ant.	or, áris <i>vel</i> áre, átur: ámur, ámini, ántur.
Doc-eo, es, et: émus, étis, ent.	eor, éris <i>vel</i> ére, étur: émur, émini, éntur.
Lég-o, is, it: ímus, ítis, iust.	or, éris <i>vel</i> ére, itur: imur, imini, úntur.
Aud-io, is, it: ímus, ítis, iunt.	ior, íris <i>vel</i> íre, itur: imur, imini, iúntur.
	Preterimperfect tense. 1.
ábam, ábas, ábat: abámus, abátis, abant.	ábar, abáris <i>vel</i> abáre, abátur: abá-mur, abámini, abántur.
ébam, ébas, ébat: ebámus, ebátis, ébant.	ébar, ebáris <i>vel</i> ebáre, ebátur: ebá-mur, ebámini, ebántur.
ebam, ébas, ébat: ebámus, ebátis, ébant.	ébar, ebáris <i>vel</i> ebáre, ebátur: ebá-mur, ebámini, ebántur.
iebam, iébas, iébat: iebámus, iebátis, iebant.	iebar, iebáris <i>vel</i> iebáre, iebátur: iebá-mur, iebámini, iebántur.
	Preterperfect tense. 3.
i, ísti, it: imus, ístis, érunt <i>vel</i> ére.	us sum, us es, us est: i sumus, i estis, i sunt *.
	Preterpluperfect tense. 3.
eram, eras, erat: erámus, erátis, erant.	us eram, us eras, us erat: i erámus, i erátis, i erant †.
	Future tense. 1.
ábo, ábis, ábit: ábimus, ábitis, ábunt.	abor, áberis <i>vel</i> ábere, ábitur: ábimur, abímini, abúntur.
ébo, ébis, ébit: ébimus, ébitis, ébunt.	ébor, éberis <i>vel</i> ébere, ébitur: ébi-mur, ebímini, ebúntur.
am, es, et: émus, étis, ent.	ar, éris <i>vel</i> ére, étur: émur, émini, éntur.
iam, ies, iet: iémus, iétis, ient.	iár, iéris <i>vel</i> iére, iétur: iémur, iémini, iéntur.
	Imperative mood. 1.
a, et, } émus, { áte, ent,	áre, étur, } émur, { ámini, éntur,
áto; áto; } atóte, ánto.	átor, átor; } áminor; ántor.
e, eat, } eámus, { éte, eant,	ére, eátur, } eámur, { émini, eántur,
éto; éto; } etóte; énto.	étor; étor; } eámur, { éminor; éntor.
e, at, } ámus, { ite, ant,	ere, átur, } ámur, { ímini, ántur,
ito; ito; } itóte; únto.	itor; itor; } ámur, { íminor; úntor.
i, iat, } iámus, { ite, iant,	íre, iátur, } ímur, { ímini, iántur,
ito; ito; } iátus, { itóte; iúnto.	ítor; ítor; } ímur, { íminor; iúntor.
	Subjunctive mood present tense. 1.
em, es, et: émus, étis, ent.	er, éris <i>vel</i> ére, étur: émur, émini, éntur.
eam, eas, eat: eámus, eátis, eant.	ear, eáris <i>vel</i> eáre, eátur: eámur, eámini, eántur.
am, as, at: ámus, átis, ant.	ar, áris <i>vel</i> áre, átur: ámur, ámini, ántur.
iam, ias, iat: iámus, iátis, iant.	iar, iáris <i>vel</i> iáre, iátur: iámur, iá-mini, iántur.

* Or fui, fuisti, fuit; fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt, *vel* fuere.

† Or féc-ram, -ras, -rat; -rámus, -rátis, -rant.

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(ix)

Active voice.

Passive voice.

Preterimperfect tense. 1.	
árem, áres, áret: arémus, arétis, árent.	árer, aréris vel arére, aréur: arémur, arémini, aréntur.
érem, éres, éret: erémus, erétis, érent.	érer, eréris vel erére, erétur: erémur, erémini, eréntur.
erem, eres, eret: erémus, erétis, erent.	erér, eréris vel erére, erétur: erémur, erémini, eréntur.
írem, íres, íret: irémus, irétis, írent.	írer, íris vel irére, irétur: irémur, íremini, iréntur.

Preterperfect tense. 3.	
erim, eris, erit: érimus, éritis, erint.	us sim, us sis, us sit: i simus, i sitis, i sint *.

Preterpluperfect tense. 3.	
íssem, ísses, ísset: íssémus, íssétis, íssent.	us essem, us esses, us esset: i essemus, i essetis, i essent †.

Future tense. 3.	
ero, eris, erit: érimus, éritis, erint.	us ero, us eris, us erit: i erimus, i eritis, i erunt.

Infinitive mood, present and imperfect tense. 1.	
áre, ére, ére, íre.	ári. éri. i. íri.

Preterperfect and pluperfect tense. 3	
ísse.	um esse vel fuisse.

Future tense. 3.	
urum esse, or fuisse.	um iri, vel $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{andum esse.} \\ \text{endum esse.} \\ \text{endum esse.} \\ \text{iendum esse.} \end{array} \right.$

Gerunds. 1.	Supines.
andi, } endi, } endi, } iendi, }	do, dum. um, u.

Participle of the present tense. 1.	Participle of the preterperf. tense. 3.
ans, ens, ens, iens.	us.
Participle in rus. 3.	Participle in dus. 1.
ros.	andus, endus, endus, iendus.

* Or, fúerim, fúeris, &c. † Or, fuíssem, fuísset, &c. ‡ Or, fúero, &c.

Rules for dating by the Roman kalendar.

Thirty days hath September, February twenty eight alone,
April, June, and November, All the rest thirty and one.

March, May, July, October, do contain

Six nones, the rest but four; each month does claim

Eight ides; next after these the calends come,

Which always to the following month belong.

The way of dating in Latin is as follows: kaléndis, nonis, idibus Januárii or Januáriis; pridie, tertio die, quarto, &c. or ante diem tertium, quartum, &c. kaléndas, nonas, idus Januárii, or Januárias; and so of any other month, going backward, in the manner prescribed by the following table. The use of the genitive cases kalendárum, nonárum, idtium, for kaléndas, nonas, idus, is not so common with the best writers.

(x)

A TABLE of the ROMAN *calendar*.

	Martius, Maius, Július, Octóber,	Januárius, Augústus, Decémber,	Aprílis, Júníus, Septémber, Novémber.	Februárius.
1	Kaléndæ.	Kaléndæ.	Kaléndæ.	Kaléndæ.
2	6 ^o nonas.	4 ^o nonas.	4 ^o nonas.	4 ^o nonas.
3	5 ^o nonas.	3 ^o nonas.	3 ^o nonas.	3 ^o nonas.
4	4 ^o nonas.	prídíe nonas.	prídíe nonas.	prídíe nonas.
5	3 ^o nonas.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	prídíe nonas.	8 ^o idus.	8 idus.	8 ^o idus.
7	Nonæ.	7 ^o idus.	7 idus.	7 ^o idus.
8	8 ^o idus.	6 ^o idus.	6 idus.	6 ^o idus.
9	7 ^o idus.	5 ^o idus.	5 idus.	5 ^o idus.
10	6 ^o idus.	4 ^o idus.	4 idus.	4 ^o idus.
11	5 ^o idus.	3 ^o idus.	3 idus.	3 ^o idus.
12	4 ^o idus.	prídíe idus.	prídíe idus.	prídíe idus.
13	3 ^o idus.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	prídíe idus.	19 ^o kalendas.	18 ^o kalendas.	16 ^o kalendas.
15	Idus.	18 ^o kalendas.	17 ^o kalendas.	15 ^o kalendas.
16	17 ^o kalendas.	17 ^o kalendas.	16 ^o kalendas.	14 ^o kalendas.
17	16 ^o kalendas.	16 ^o kalendas.	15 ^o kalendas.	13 ^o kalendas.
18	15 ^o kalendas.	15 ^o kalendas.	14 ^o kalendas.	12 ^o kalendas.
19	14 ^o kalendas.	14 ^o kalendas.	13 ^o kalendas.	11 ^o kalendas.
20	13 ^o kalendas.	13 ^o kalendas.	12 ^o kalendas.	10 ^o kalendas.
21	12 ^o kalendas.	12 ^o kalendas.	11 ^o kalendas.	9 ^o kalendas.
22	11 ^o kalendas.	11 ^o kalendas.	10 ^o kalendas.	8 ^o kalendas.
23	10 ^o kalendas.	10 ^o kalendas.	9 ^o kalendas.	7 ^o kalendas.
24	9 ^o kalendas.	9 ^o kalendas.	8 ^o kalendas.	6 ^o kalendas.
25	8 ^o kalendas.	8 ^o kalendas.	7 ^o kalendas.	5 ^o kalendas.
26	7 ^o kalendas.	7 ^o kalendas.	6 ^o kalendas.	4 ^o kalendas.
27	6 ^o kalendas.	6 ^o kalendas.	5 ^o kalendas.	3 ^o kalendas.
28	5 ^o kalendas.	5 ^o kalendas.	4 ^o kalendas.	prídíe kalend.
29	4 ^o kalendas.	4 ^o kalendas.	3 ^o kalendas.	
30	3 ^o kalendas.	3 ^o kalendas.	prídíe kal.	
31	prídíe kalendas.	prídíe kal.		

Note. Every leap-year (called in Latin *bissextilis*) in which February has 29 days, both the 24 and 25 day of that month are written *sexto* [die ante] *kalédis Mártii*, or, *Mártias*.

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OF STOPS and MARKS in READING.

1 Comma	,	12 Asterism	*
2 Semicolon	;	13 Breve	˘
3 Colon	:	14 Caret	^
4 Period, or, Punctum	.	15 Circumflex	ˆ or ˆ
5 Interrogation	?	16 Diæresis	¨
6 Admiratio	!	17 Hyphen	-
7 Parenthesis	()	18 Index	☞
8 Brackets	[]	19 Obelisk	†
9 Accent	˘	20 Paragraph	¶
10 Grave	`	21 Quotation	“ ”
11 Apostrophe	'	22 Section	§

EXPLICATION.

1. Is the first Interval in reading, and the pause, or time, of breathing continued as long as you may privately tell *one*.
 2. Stops the voice so long as you may say *one, two*. 3. Stops the voice during the time of telling *one, two, three*; and finishes the sense, but not the sentence. 4. Finishes the sense and sentence together, and stops in proportion of time; as, *one, two, three, four*. 5. Is when a question is asked. 6. Is when the sentence strikes the mind with wonder. 7. Is a sentence inclosed within another. 8. Generally include a word or sentence explanatory of what went before; or words of the same sense which may be used in their stead. 9. Denotes that the tone, or stress of the voice in pronouncing, is upon that syllable. 10. Over the last syllable of a *Latin* word denotes an adverb. 11. Denotes some letter, or letters, left out for quicker pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*. 12. Guides to some remark on the margin or foot of the page: More of them than one shew something wanting. 13. Shews the vowel short, or sounded quick. 14. Denotes that a letter, word, or sentence omitted is to be taken in where it points. 15. Denotes the syllable long over which it is placed. 16. Divides a diphthong, and makes the two vowels

vowels to have two sounds. 17. Unites two words into one by a cross line, or shews the syllables of a word divided into different lines. 18. Signifies that the passage, to which it points, is very remarkable. 19. Refers to the margin or foot of the pages, or shews in dictionaries the word to be obsolete. 20. Comprehends several sentences under one head, or subject. 21. Shews a passage quoted out of an author in his own words. 22. Subdivides a book or chapter into lesser parts, or portions.

Capitals or great letters are used only to begin sentences, verses, titles, proper names, and remarkable words.

But capitals when found alone sometimes stand for abbreviations; as, A. D. *Anno Domini*, A. M. *Anno Mundi*, A. U. C. *Ab Urbe Conditâ*, MS. *Manuscriptum*, MSS. *Manuscripta*, S. D. *Salutem dicit*, S. P. *Salutem precatur*, S. P. D. *Salutem plurimam dicit*, D. D. D. *Dat, dicit, dedicat*, P. R. *Populus Romanus*, R. P. *Res publica*, S. P. Q. R. *Senatus populusque Romanus*, P. C. *Patres conscripti*, S. C. *Senatus consultum*, COSS. *Consulibus*, N. B. *Nota bene*, E. G. *Exempli gratiâ*, &c. Moreover A. stands for *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decius*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Marcus*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quintus*, S. *Sextus*, Sp. *Spurius*, T. *Titus* or *Tullius*.



F I N I S.



new born I may a nobler mother claim,
But dare not whisper her immortal name:
Supremely lovely, & severely great!
Majestic Mother of a kneeling State!
Queen of a peoples hearts, who neev before
Agreed - yet now with one Consent adore!
One Contest yet remains in this Desire
Who most shall give applause when all desire.

Shrove Tuesday is always the first Tuesday after the 1st hour
moon after January. The nearest Sunday to St Andrews day
is Advent Sunday.

Sam Talbot, pro occidere inimicos meos. Hen. 6.
Metropoliticae - soit pour dict. R. Alfred. Equip.